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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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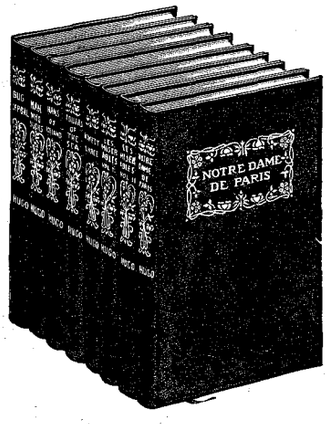

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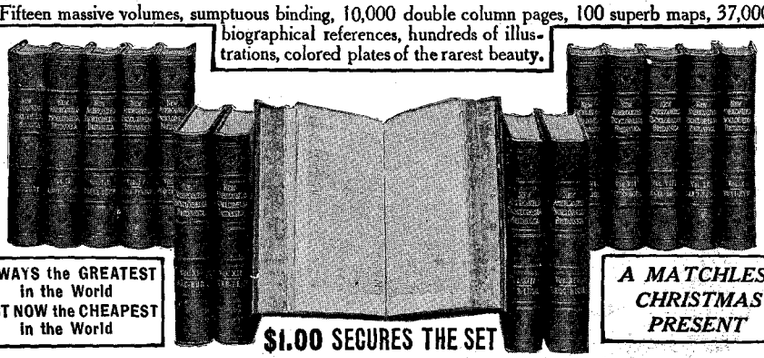

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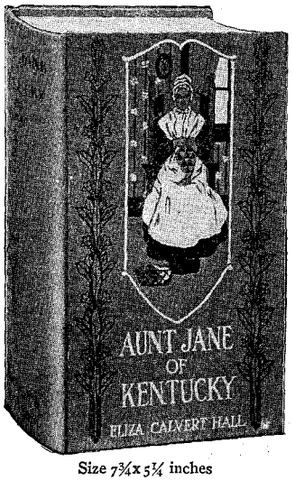

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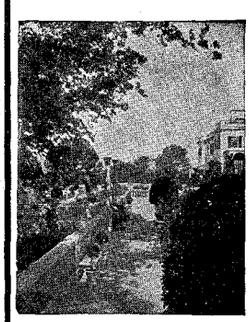

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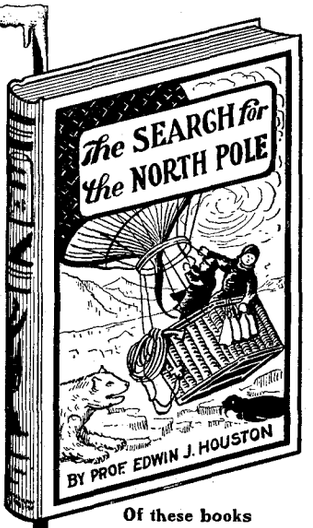

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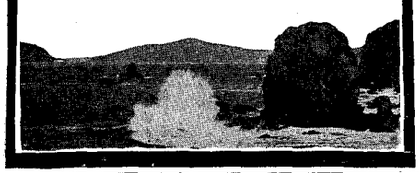

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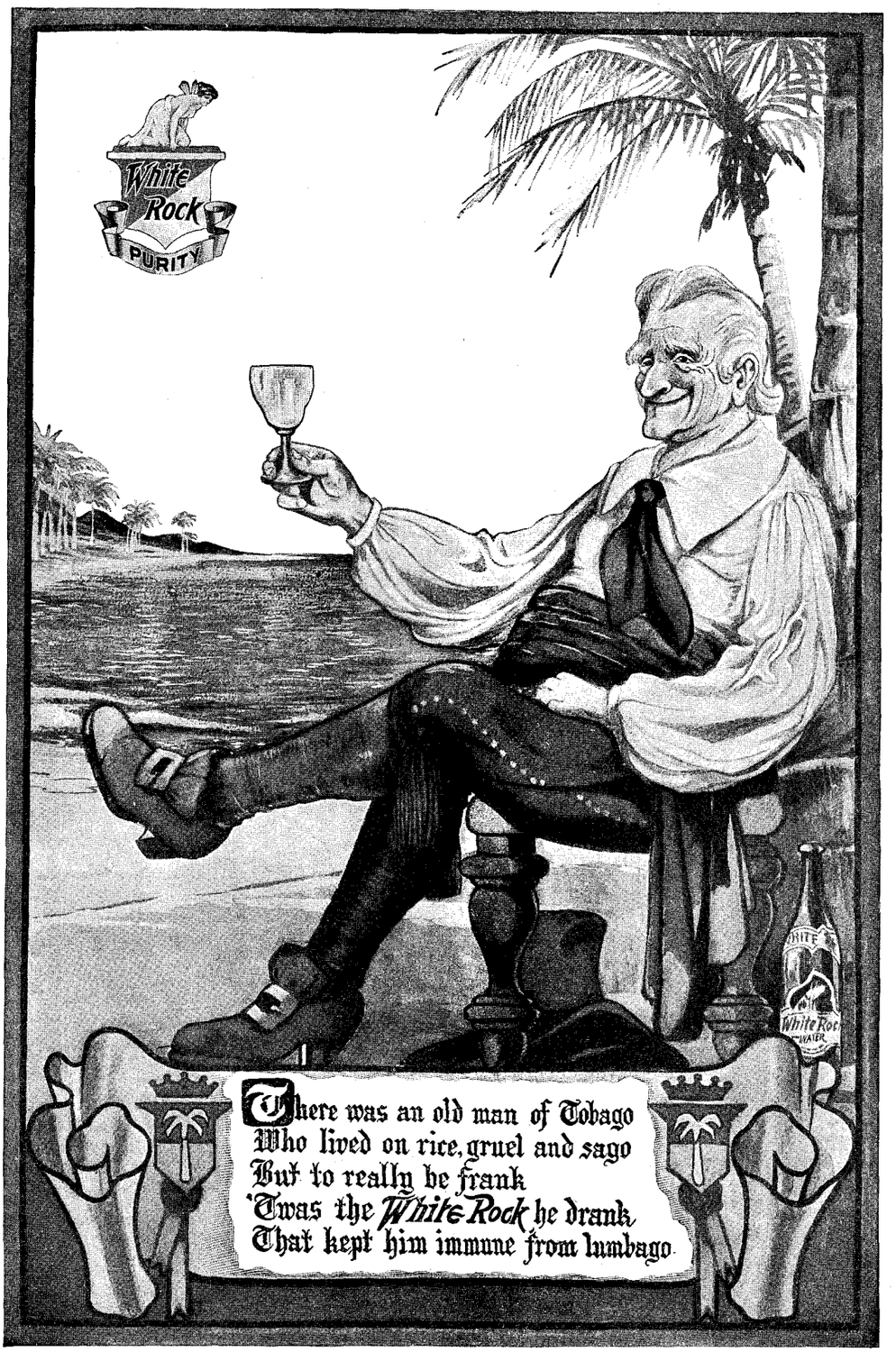
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 920

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE

A NOTE of optimism is becoming more and more evident in the current press comment on the financial and industrial situation. Such authorities as *Bradstreet's*, *The Financier*, and *Dun's Review* agree that the country is financially convalescent, while the news columns of the daily press record many evidences that the processes of recovery and adjustment are in operation all along the line. The psychological character of the panic is becoming recognized, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and with the return of public confidence various interrupted or retarded activities begin to move freely again in their old channels—recovery being slowest, apparently, in the field of speculation. Thus *Dun's Review*, while recording improvement in retail trade, reports that liquidation has continued in securities with the result that several important stocks have reached new low levels, "the only support being supplied by small purchases for investment." There is other evidence as well that the general public is buying and holding high-class securities while, as the Richmond *News Leader* remarks, "Wall Street is frightened to death." The speculators, the same paper explains, are afraid to buy because they fear that other speculators, at the first sign of an upward movement, will dump their holdings and force a further slump in prices.

Moreover, the practical withdrawal of the 3-per-cent. Treasury notes, while regarded in many quarters as an acknowledgment that the device was not a happy one, is also interpreted as proof that the need for any such radical expedient has passed. The premium on currency is rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Clearing-house certificates are being retired in various cities, and rumors that the banks throughout the country are about to resume unlimited cash payment are becoming very definite. A Chicago dispatch states that 998 out of 1,000 Western banks, when questioned on the subject of resumption, asserted that they were ready to pay currency at once. The chief factor of delay, as the New York *Evening Post* explains, is the necessity of simultaneous action in all the larger cities where partial suspension of payments has existed. Already, in different sections, banks which had suspended payment, and mills and other industrial plants which had closed during the acute period of the scare, are reopening. James J. Hill reports that business conditions in the Northwest are good, and that the Great Northern will show an increase of $750,000 in gross earnings for November. At the same time we read that the Harriman roads have reemployed six thousand men who were laid off when the financial situation was at its worst. "Here," exclaims the New York *American*, "is a practical expression of the restoration of confidence more eloquent than all the clearing-house reports and bank statements that have been issued since the first shiver ran over the financial body." The same paper goes on to justify this opinion in the following explanatory paragraphs:

"When the sudden dizziness struck the commercial world; when the money of the country began to be hoarded in strong-boxes, and anxiety took the place of confidence, so that it was impossible to get funds for big enterprises, the railroads felt the pressure, and the plans of improvement were laid aside, not to be taken up again until the dawn of brighter days. The reemployment of these men is a physical evidence of that dawn. On December 1 the whole scheme of improvement is to be resumed. The men are to be kept at work on the Union Pacific until winter stops them, and are then to be taken to California and be used on the reconstruction of the coast line between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"The disbursement of the millions of dollars that the work of these men represents, important as it is in the business of restoring the obstructed circulation of currency, is only the smaller good of the incident—the greater is that it is a notice to the world that the so-called panic is a thing of the past; that the greatest railroad operator in the country, whose hold on the country's pulse is more intimate perhaps than that of any other man, knows we are convalescent and is going ahead with his arrangements to meet the tremendous tide of prosperity of the most prosperous country the world has ever known.

"Such tidings will be repeated from every point of the compass within the next few days, and before we realize it we will be wondering what scared us so in November of 1907. . . . . .

"The general situation has not been a panic in the ruinous sense of the term. On the contrary, it was the most extreme and extraordinary action to prevent ruinous panic ever known. But the prevention of ruin was destructive in itself. It was a severe and nauseating antidote for a deadlier poison.

"The bank vaults are now stuffed with money. But, in protecting themselves, the banks have reduced the fuel of the business machinery—loans—to a point causing slowing down."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out that of the seventy banks in various sections which have suspended since the beginning of November, fifteen have reopened for business. It also calls attention to the fact that several steel mills in Pittsburg which had diminished their forces early in November are resuming work to their full capacity, and that a large steam-pump works in Buffalo has reopened on full time. The St. Louis paper prints the following broad and optimistic survey of the situation:

"Among the New York banks there was a suspension of payments for eight weeks during the panic of 1857, of six weeks in 1873, and of five weeks in 1893. The embargo has been shorter thus far in 1907 than it was in any of those cataclysms, and it has been far less rigid. The banks are paying out more money now than they did during the closed season in 1893 or the preceding years. Nobody supposes that the situation at this time is as grave as it was during any of those currency famines. In proportion to the amount of business done there is far more currency in the country now than there was in the former monetary disturbances,

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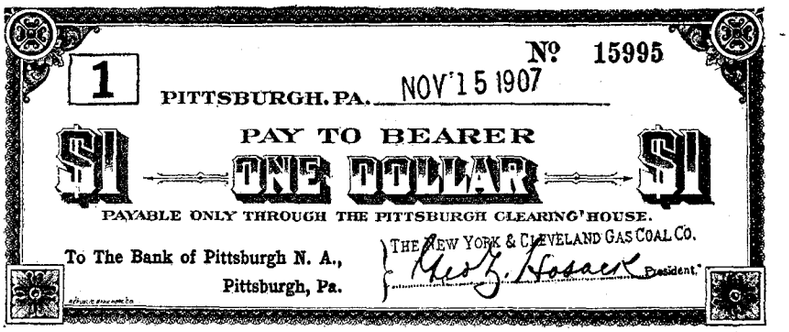
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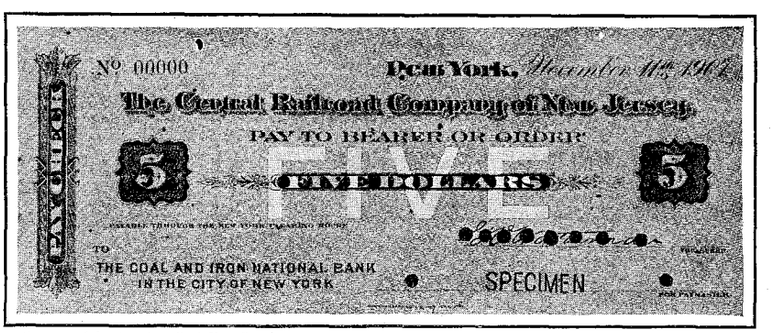
and, in proportion to population, the business is greater than it was then.

"A general bank resumption would immediately improve the situation at all points. As it is to the banks' interest to restore unlimited payments as early as practicable, there is a strong incentive for them to meet the public demand in that direction. The Shawmut National Bank of Boston, the largest banking institution on the Atlantic coast outside of New York, has resumed payments with practically no restrictions, and it has written to its correspondents throughout the country, numbering more than seven hundred and fifty banks and trust companies, asking them to extend credits to patrons to the fullest possible extent. A like spirit is revealing itself among many other big banks all over the country. As gold is coming in almost as fast as it did in the first half of November, there is a powerful stimulus toward the restoration of confidence. More than $85,000,000 of gold has now been engaged since the beginning of November, and two-thirds of this amount has already arrived. The world never before saw such a stream of gold flowing in at any one point in that length of time. There is a possibility that the $100,000,000 mark will be passed before the inflow ceases. It is plain now to the world that we can get all the gold from Europe that we think we need. For many reasons we are masters of the situation. We can get all the gold in Europe that we want because gold can work more profitably here than it can elsewhere; because we can afford to pay more for gold than can any of our competitors in Europe; and because, through the exportation of cotton, copper, wheat, corn, and many other things which we have, and which Europe must buy, we are establishing credits which will bring gold to us to any needed amount. This commercial and financial ascendency which we hold among the great nations is bringing us through the crisis with a speed which will surprize the world when, a few weeks hence, a general upward movement among our industries sets in. It is altogether probable that before 1908 is many months old the United States will be in a position to hand back to Europe all the gold which our bankers have purchased there in the present movement. It is likewise probable that before 1908 ends we shall be able to resume our old rôle of helping Europe out of any financial troubles which may come to it."

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, says that some such reaction as we have experienced was inevitable, and that we should be thankful that it has come at a time when the country is so well in a position to meet it without disaster. He predicts a lowering of wages, followed by a decrease in the cost of living. Already a ten-per-cent. reduction in the wholesale prices of meat is reported from Chicago; and the Secretary of Agriculture's annual report now puts before us the following encouraging facts, as summarized in the Philadelphia *Press*:

"There has been no general crop failure even in small areas. The products of the farm are up to the average of the previous five years, and because of the higher prices are much more valuable to the farmer. The Secretary values the corn crop at $1,350,000,000, or 26 per cent. above the average value of the previous five crops. The cotton crop he reports is greater than last year, tho its farm value may be a little less. Wheat is deficient about 5 per cent., but its value is 5.5 per cent. greater than the average of the last five years. Oats, tobacco, and some other crops show a partial failure, but on the whole the Secretary shows that the year past has been a very good one for the farmer. The value of farm cereals is estimated at $2,378,000,000, or 23 per cent. above the average for the last five years. Valuable as are the crops grown from the soil, they are not the farmer's only source of wealth. The value of dairy products for 1907 is $800,000,000, which exceeds the value of the cotton crop, while poultry and eggs, netting the farmers $600,000,000, outrank the wheat crop. Animals sold and slaughtered from farms are valued at $1,270,000,000, and the total value of American farm products for 1907 is $7,412,000,000, which transcends the high record of 1906 by $657,000,000.

"Panics are transient and superficial affairs when they are faced by an agricultural prosperity like this. Secretary Wilson's report ought to help along the fast-reviving confidence. The country is rich, prosperous, solvent, even tho occasionally it may be embarrassed and inconvenienced by finding itself a little short of ready money. Hard times, to deserve the name, must begin at the bottom. A country with such an abundant food supply as Secretary Wilson reports for 1907 is not going to suffer from poverty."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New York, December 11th 1907
The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
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5 FIVE DOLLARS 5
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TO
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PAY CHECK

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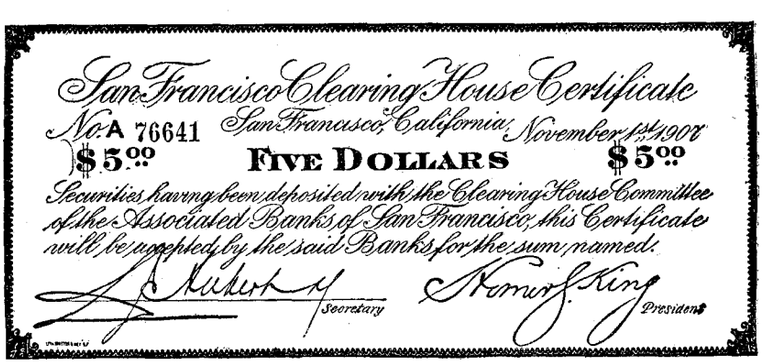
While the banking and currency situation seems to be easing up,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No. A 76641
San Francisco, California, November 1st 1907
$5.00
FIVE DOLLARS
$5.00
Securities having been deposited with the Clearing House Committee of the Associated Banks of San Francisco, this Certificate will be accepted by the said Banks for the sum named.
Secretary
President

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THE LAMBS HAVE THEIR DAY.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

FOOT-NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the commercial situation will need the utmost care and nursing for some time to come"; and the Buffalo *Express* warns us that "there is nothing to be gained by treating the trade recession lightly." Says the Indianapolis *News*, however:

"Business simply waits the assurance that the frightened depositor will not contract the currency by withdrawing his money from use, and that the banks—also somewhat panic-stricken—will resume normal methods. In other words, just as soon as business can know that it can get money to go on with it will go."

Meanwhile a decline of about $7,000,000 in the Treasury receipts for November shows that the disturbance has affected even Uncle Sam's income.

MATERIAL RESULTS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

BECAUSE the things left undone by the Second Hague Peace Conference have received more attention from a large portion of the press than have the things done, there is much vagueness in the public mind as to just what tangible results, if any, stand to the credit of that international gathering. Thus certain pessimistic and often cynical chroniclers nave laid much stress upon the facts that the question of limitation of armaments was not even discust, and that obligatory arbitration, the main object of the Conference, failed to get the unanimous vote necessary to make it operative. Published statements from two of the delegates, however, now serve to correct this point of view by emphasizing the ground actually gained by the four months of discussion and deliberation. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who looks upon the Second Hague Conference as "a simple session between the First and Third Conferences," asserts that it would have justified its calling together if it had done nothing more than to demonstrate the possibility of creating a universal parliament; and Gen. Horace Porter, according to an interview published in the New York *Times*, is astonished that "so little is understood of the tremendous importance involved in the fourteen resolutions that have been unanimously signed." The General explains that these resolutions—which were enumerated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 5—are absolutely effective in law, having been signed only after the governments represented had instructed their agents to sign them. This is one of the points on which the newspapers seem to have left the public somewhat in doubt. Altho the Conference did not miraculously establish universal peace, "we at least," remarks General Porter, "resolved in many ways to settle many international differences according to less violent, I might say less arbitrary, methods than heretofore." He cites the following instances in which the cause of peace has been materially advanced:

"We have regulated the means by which war should be declared. The intention of the Conference was to counteract the effect of jingoism and public hysteria which has so often plunged two nations into deadly warfare. Among the resolutions there is one so governing a declaration of war that by its conditions the nations involved will have time to look into the reasonableness of their grievance.

"Collection of debt by armed or naval force has been abolished. The use of the army or navy for mere pecuniary issues between the Powers, it was agreed by the Conference, was no longer in keeping with the highest standard of honor, particularly as it was shown that whenever these collections were forced the courts rarely allowed more than a third or a fourth of the sum demanded. Hereafter these collections will be made by civil process between the governments.

"We also disposed of the rights of war-vessels to bombard any place on the enemy's coast that was not properly fortified. This was a resolution in the cause of common humanity, to do away with the menace in time of war to small villages and townships along the coast-line that are unprotected by fortifications. One of the chief intentions in any peace measure is to prevent innocent slaughter as much as possible.

"In army regulations the Conference decided that the purposes of war were sufficiently appeased if the enemy was stopt from invasion, instead of being destroyed. The Powers seemed to unanimously recognize this feature of their obligation at the Conference, and a resolution was made forbidding the use of an explosive bullet in small arms. . . . . .

"It was found upon discussion that the rules of naval warfare between the Powers were most complex. In army matters the rules of war were universally understood, but at sea the Powers were all staring at each other without any unanimous code. The Conference established the safety of the Red Cross at sea and of all hospital ships."

General Porter characterizes the Second Conference as "the

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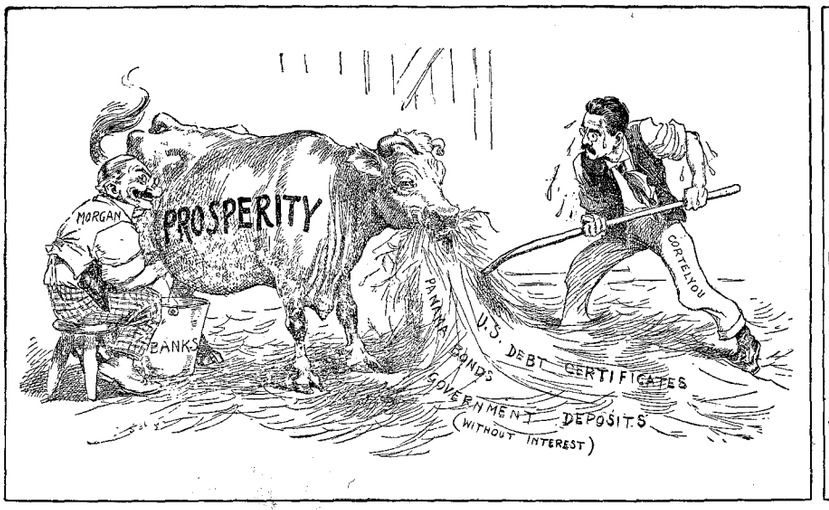

DIVISION OF LABOR.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

THE INTERVIEW.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

MORGANATIC FINANCE.

most important and successful humanitarian gathering that the world has ever seen," and Baron d'Estournelles is no less enthusiastic, altho he admits that to the general public "the results it has achieved have been hardly apparent." Says the Baron, writing in the New York *Independent:*

"The Conference has preferred the satisfaction of duty accomplished to the eulogies of the press, always on the lookout for sensational news, and, in the present case, disappointed. Its confidence in the future was so well assured that it did not fear to dictate to the governments themselves the line of conduct they should have to follow. Enlightened by the difficulties of its own task, it has given them its experience as an example. It declared by a solemn decision that it limited its rôle to an action purely transitory, and that a third conference was necessary, and that after the third conference many others should ensue."

He then proceeds to cite a number of immediate and appreciable results of the Conference. He points out that "an entirely new principle, that of the moral equality of states," was brought forward. "As to obligatory arbitration," says the Baron, "is it nothing to have affirmed its principle as an incontestable progress discust only in its application?" And he goes on to show that the principle was accorded a practically unanimous approval, while thirty-five out of forty-four states declared themselves in favor of its application. We read:

"What does this prove? Simply this fact: The majority exists; it reckons more than three-fourths of the states. The minority took upon itself to prevent this agreement, but, in doing so, it has emphasized and strengthened it; on the other hand, it has laid bare the opposition of some states—or, more correctly, of a single state, Germany—dragging along with it in its resistance a great power, Austria, with Turkey, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

"Yet, and I wish to repeat it, the representative of Germany was careful to state that he stood apart only with regard to the application, but that, as to the principle, he was a partizan of obligatory arbitration.

"Thus the world was divided into two camps of very unequal importance. On one side was the mass of the states of the world, great and small, representing progress; on the other, Germany, representing the opposition, but an opposition already hesitating and pleading extenuating circumstances. . . . Humanity will not let itself be stopt by a minority of a few votes; or, rather, the minority will be converted. . . . . .

"Thanks to America, a very important article was voted: Article 48, which authorizes governments, in case of disputes, to address the bureau of The Hague directly and demand or propose arbitration. This mechanism has not been even noticed by the press, and yet it will be amply sufficient to put all the resources of arbitration in motion. Previously, when two states had a ground of quarrel, they were obliged to agree together to submit the question to arbitration. And such an agreement between two governments whose relations have become envenomed is almost impossible. To-day it is in the power of one of them to make its offer openly, and thus force the second state to accept or decline that offer in presence of public opinion. It is a very great progress, altho it may appear almost imperceptible, and henceforth a state that sincerely wishes to avoid war can reply to its aggressor, '*I appeal to the judges of The Hague!*'

"Do you believe that the aggressor will be able to answer, 'I care nothing for justice,' without raising against him the entire public opinion of the world?"

GAMBLING FOR FEDERAL OFFICE

THE White House should be equipped with a full outfit of gambling paraphernalia, the New York *World* suggests, to facilitate the solution of such vexing questions of state as the one settled a few days ago by the President and the Senators from South Dakota. The Senators—Kittredge and Gamble—were at a deadlock, so recent history records, over the division of Federal patronage in their State, until the President, invoking chance as arbiter, settled each disputed point with neatness and dispatch. To begin with, a number of offices were disposed of by the Senators drawing lots from the Presidential hand, but after a time this proceeding was varied by resort to the arbitrament of "heads or tails." It may be mentioned in passing that the coin tossed by the President was one still retaining the motto about the degradation of which he has exprest such concern. The press, it seems, are both amused and shocked by the incident. Some anti-Administration organs proclaim with apparent seriousness that the President has been guilty of "running a lottery in violation of the law," while others find less extreme ground for condemnation. Thus *The News and Observer* (Dem.) of Raleigh, N. C., asks us to "picture the delight of a candidate who had spent years of experience in qualifying for his office, who had solicited thousands of testimonials, on hearing that he had lost his place because his Senator had crossed his fingers the wrong way!" "It is a remarkable circumstance," comments the New York *Evening Post*, with evident disapproval, "that the only militant civil-service reformer who ever sat in the Presidential chair has disposed of offices in more variegated ways and for more variegated reasons than any of his predecessors." "The wisdom of deciding public matters by chance consists in saving unnecessary bother about legal processes and constitutional principles as well as the fitness of the candidates for office," remarks *The World.* "Of course," it adds, "nobody

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expects that President Roosevelt will trust to luck in the choice of a Republican candidate for the Presidency." *The Evening Sun*, however, protests that it can see no reason why, now that a precedent has been established, "the new Executive method" should not be extended indefinitely.

Senator Gamble very appropriately claims credit for originating the idea which the President so promptly put into practise. The New York *Globe* warns us against regarding the incident as the apotheosis of civil-service reform and the merit system. *The Times* discusses it seriously as a commentary upon the institution known as "the courtesy of the Senate," and asks if any one knows a method essentially better, under the given conditions, than the "utterly undignified and unreasoning" one adopted. We read:

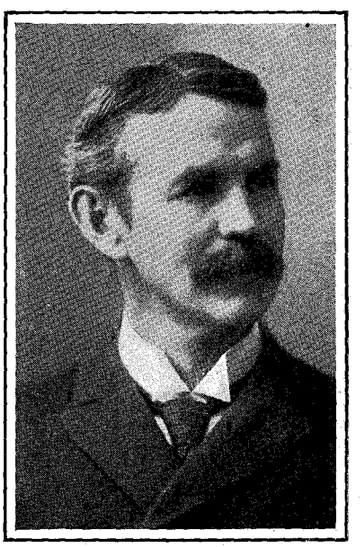
"The President has the right of nomination for certain Federal offices. His right of appointment is subject to the advice and approval of the Senate. The Senate by an unwritten law, known as the 'courtesy of the Senate,' will not confirm a nomination for an office in any State to which either of the Senators from that State, being of the majority party, opposes. Practically, therefore, an appointment must be acceptable to both Senators if they are of the President's party, and to the President. In the case of South Dakota, it appears that each Republican Senator had chosen a set of nominees for the various offices to whom the President did not object. If he took either set as a whole, the proposer of the other set would prevent confirmation. If he selected some from one set and some from the other, the chances were that all would be defeated in the Senate. He persuaded, or compelled, the two Senators to divide the offices between them by what he candidly called a 'gamble.' If they stand by this arrangement the offices will be filled early next month.

"It is to be assumed that the President had made inquiry that satisfied him that any of the nominees proposed to him would make fairly good officers, or, at least, as good officers as he could hope to get under the system that has grown up. With that assumption, which, we regret to admit, is not inevitable, the judgment on Mr. Roosevelt is that he has settled a miserable mess in a somewhat 'sporty' and familiar fashion, but with as much respect to the claims of decent government as American politics in these days permits. . . . So it remains true, while the President may have done as well as he thought it possible to do, that he has done far less than his standard of public service would have demanded of him had the discretion been really his."

The Newark *Evening Star* looks upon the criticisms of the incident by the anti-Administration press as a proof that the latter are "pretty hard up for a new subject of fault-finding."

HOW THE JAMESTOWN FAIR COMES OUT

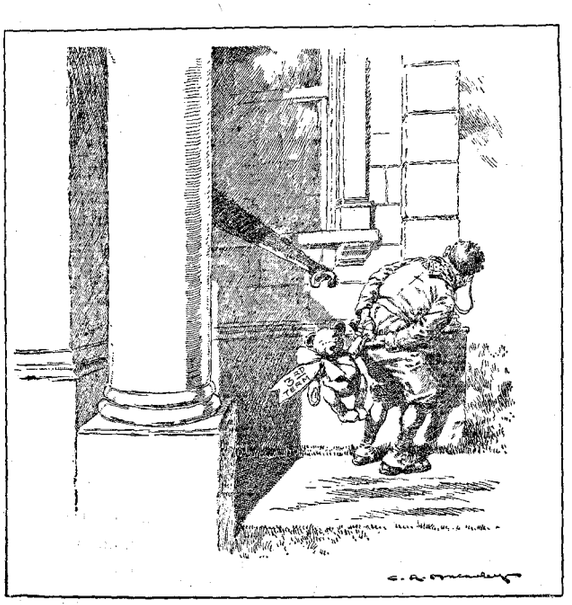
IT is indignantly denied by the president of the Jamestown Exposition Company that the fair closes $3,000,000 in debt. The amount is only $2,000,000, he says, and if the exposition property can be sold for $2,500,000, the show will close with "a healthy balance." We have searched the papers in vain, however, for indications that any one with $2,500,000 is looking around for an exposition, and the only item that appears in this line is a suggestion by *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) that the Government take the exposition property to satisfy its claim of $900,000 and use the buildings for naval barracks. A press dispatch says the exposition directors have voted almost unanimously to reopen the fair next year, but the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* reminds them that it will be no small job to induce the Federal Government and the various States to take part a second time, and it throws cold water on the idea. "The public has become satiated" with shows of this kind, says the Mobile *Register;* and the Houston *Post* remarks similarly:



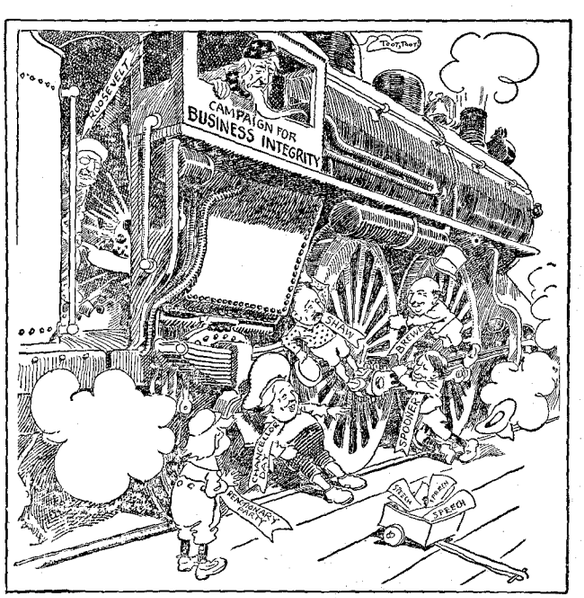
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

President of the Jamestown Exposition Company. "Our property," he says, "is worth every bit of $2,500,000. Therefore, owing $2,000,000 as we do, if we can sell the property for what it is worth we will clear our books with a healthy balance on the right side of the ledger."

"The fault is evidently not with the exposition itself, nor with the general business conditions of the country, for until three weeks ago there has been no suggestion of business depression. Neither can it be said the accessibility of Norfolk is at fault. Under all the circumstances we are forced to the conclusion that



HIDE AND SEEK.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



THE JAYVILLE BUNCH—"Come on, fellers; let's hold her back!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

GLIMPSES OF A STRENUOUS LIFE.

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expositions are coming too fast for the people. Probably if the patronage of Norfolk and its environs were deducted from the total admissions, and the gate receipts from Virginia and North Carolina were eliminated, it would be found that the outside patronage has been so slight as to take the Jamestown enterprise totally without the realm of international or even national expositions."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* scores the enterprise thus:

"Admitting all that has been derived from it by individuals, and that is much, the fact stands that it has been an unduly costly form of entertainment and education. Without the aid of the national Government the show would have been impossible. The national appropriation, in addition to the loan of $1,000,000, is reported as $1,640,000. For the outlay a far better return, educational and entertaining, might have been secured in other ways. The experience should at least be a warning to Congress to hesitate before encouraging other enterprises of the kind by appropriations and loans."

The editor of *The Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate*, however, declares emphatically that the fair was not a failure. He says:

"It has not made any money. But it is unique, clean, beautiful, and instructive. The men who planned it and brought it to fruition have lost money by it, and some of them have been seriously crippled in their business operations. They deserve the thanks of the people of the State."

DR. WOODROW WILSON ON NATIONAL ISSUES

"NO sooner does a man submit his political opinions than they are deprived of their true value by the suspicion that he is himself a political candidate," says Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, in the course of a recent interview in which he touched on many of the leading national issues and developed a program of his own for the regulation of corporations. It is probable that few will read Dr. Wilson's words as reported in the New York *Times* without recalling the fact that he is one of the half-dozen or so Democratic Presidential possibilities whose names have come up for more or less discussion, but between whom and the light the form of Mr. Bryan still looms large. Questioned on the subject of Bryan's platform Dr. Wilson refused to enter into specific criticism. "No matter how humble my prospects," he remarked, "I should still be accused of political intention if I went into these matters." He did not manifest the same diffidence, however, when the names of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes were introduced. "Governor Hughes," says Dr. Wilson, "has given the public a universal impression of political integrity, and I believe that this impression is made sincerely, but I can not help thinking that his vast private knowledge of political and business transactions would enable him to be more specific in his speeches, to define more clearly to the public, than he does, the exact means of political integrity." Of President Roosevelt's theories of government control he says: "I see no solution of the predatory conditions in such a method. It would merely deprive the people of their right to operate the business of the country." On the subject of trusts and corporations he says:

"The reason that there is just now, and there will be to a much larger extent, an almost universal aggressive legislation against trusts is because the people are kept in ignorance of their business affairs. . . . . .

"I believe a statute could be drawn up compelling the officers of corporations to file in the office of the people's executive officer of the State a complete report of their directors' meetings. Such a rule would make stock transactions a matter of official record for the people, and, with a law governing the limit of such competitive incidents of corporation business as came up, any violation of that law would entail the imprisonment of the executive officer of the corporation. . . . . .

"I am proposing, of course, a colossal idea; but I have consulted the most eminent lawyers about it, and they have told me that it could be done. I would myself undertake to draw up such a statute, with the assistance of lawyers whose experience in the practise of corporation law would crystallize the terms."

What we need at present, he contends, is "not heat, but light." To quote him further:

"A just view of the existing situation would not, of course, excuse any of the gross evils which have sprung up in our business management, or rather in our manipulations of industrial enterprise. . . . . .

"Indeed, upon a close view of the matter it is quite evident that there are two very different sets of persons dealing with our business at present: one set actually administers the business, gives it its efficiency and success; the other set trades in the values thus created and devotes itself to the game of controlling the securities listed on the stock-market, so that a power which is not administrative, but speculative, manipulative, rather, may fall to it.

"Through their influence the business of the country has come to be touched at a score of points by questionable practises and methods which are clearly opposed both to private morals and to the public welfare."

According to Dr. Wilson, "the rate legislation against railroads, which made it impossible for them to borrow more money, precipitated the panic," while "our abominable currency system" aggravated it. *The Times* prefaces the interview with an assertion that "if public opinion could be admitted to the council-chamber of such men as the president of Princeton it would throw off the present fever of its large body and acquire health, vigor, and, above all, a temperate judgment." Whether or not Dr. Wilson's words have any relation to his possible candidacy for the Presidential nomination may be a matter of opinion, but from the fact that we have looked in vain for editorial comment upon his views it appears that the Democratic press do not so interpret them. Meanwhile, on the Republican side, Senator Foraker, in response to a resolution of the Ohio Republican League, has definitely declared himself as a Presidential candidate.

ALABAMA ENJOINED AGAIN

"ANY one owning a patent process for turning out railroad-rate laws that are Judge-Jones-injunction proof," suggests a New York paper, "could probably get immediate employment with Governor Comer, of Alabama." The tragic experience of that State Executive may be briefly outlined as follows: Under his guidance the last two regular sessions of the Alabama legislature enacted a series of laws fixing the passenger and freight rates to be charged by railroads within the State—laws which the Montgomery *Advertiser* characterized as "practically perfect," but which the railroads denounced as confiscatory. An appeal to a lower Federal court resulted in an injunction against these laws, and to meet the situation Governor Comer called an extra session. As the Governor saw it, it had now become a question as to whether the State or the railroads should rule. The legislature, he said in his message, must decide whether it will take the advice of the State's Attorney-General and the counsel retained to assist him, or "the advice of the railroads which are defying the laws." But the ink was scarcely dry upon the new "injunction-proof" laws evolved by the extra session when the embattled railroads obtained from Judge Thomas C. Jones, of the United States Circuit Court, a blanket injunction restraining their enforcement. "There seems to be nothing for the Governor to do but confess defeat or call another session," comments the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"The promptness with which this restraint was applied must prove a great disappointment to all who have believed that a way might be devised to bar corporations from direct recourse to the Federal courts in testing the constitutionality of State laws. The

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Comer legislation represented the best thought of the anti-injunctionists. Some time ago Governors Comer, Glenn, and Hoke Smith held a conference at which, we are informed, the States-rights leaders from Georgia and North Carolina gave advice on the question of framing laws that could not be got before a United States judge.

"Not only this, but Attorney-General Garber, of Alabama, attended the national conference of attorneys-general last summer at St. Louis, where fifteen men who had had some experience in dealing with the problem put their heads together and suggested ingenious ways of drawing statutes the enforcement of which could not be enjoined. Consequently, when the extra session began, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the administration was in possession of 'a brand new set of ideas on the railroad question, most of them dealing with means to prevent the granting of injunctions. Some of the ideas came from North Carolina, some from Minnesota, some from Arkansas, some from Indiana. In short, the ideas came from every State in which there had been agitation against the railroads.' The newest and most original device to render the laws injunction-proof was to make no State officer specifically responsible for their enforcement. That function was taken away from the Railroad Commission and the Attorney-General, and the enforcement of the laws was made to depend upon suits by citizens, passengers, or shippers, it being apparently supposed that no injunction could be made broad enough to prevent citizens' suits. Penal provisions were freely put into the acts, on the theory that this would force the courts to treat them as criminal laws and not subject to injunction, the enforcement of some of them apparently involving the criminal prosecution of railroad freight and passenger agents."

To *The Sun* it is "an inspiring spectacle" to see a Southern judge "handing down decisions in the teeth of an inflamed mob, led by a Governor of the State—handing down decisions as if they had an army to enforce them, when there is nothing to sustain them but the court's own dignity and sense of self-respect." But to the New York *American* the same incident is a glaring and humiliating spectacle of railroad arrogance. While the question at issue appears to Governor Comer to be whether the State or the railroads shall rule, it is formulated by Adrian H. Joline, of the railroads' counsel, as follows: "It is simply a question as to whether the United States is bigger than one State." As the Philadelphia *Press* sees it, Alabama is merely bent upon showing that "it can deal at will with property of non-residents invested in railroads within the State"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* looks upon the recent Alabama rate laws, in common with much other Southern railroad regulation, as "foolish attempts to nullify by evasion an important provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution."

Many papers agree, nowever, that the whole question of the limits and proper use of the injunction process remains an open question until settled by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Bryan thinks that the situation calls for a national law depriving the lower Federal courts of their jurisdiction over State laws. In a recent interview he says, as quoted in the New York *Times*:

"I believe we should have a national law withdrawing from the lower Federal courts the jurisdiction they now exercise in restraining the enforcement of State laws. The corporations should be left to seek redress in the courts of the State from which they have received their franchises, with right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in cases where they believe their constitutional rights to have been infringed."

This suggestion of Mr. Bryan's will probably interest the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, which says in a recent issue:

"If the States are to remain really and truly sovereign in accordance with their reserved rights, some way will have to be found to circumvent and defeat and prevent the issuance of injunctions by inferior Federal courts.

"Out of the present reform wave which is, to all intents and purposes, a revolution, perhaps the way will be found. As Senator Miller has said, the *prima-facie* presumption is that all acts of the legislature are constitutional and valid, and they must be enforced until they are adjudged unconstitutional. Here is the issue, and here is where the State makes a stand, and it is a comfort at least to know that nine railroads out of every ten throughout the country are acting up to Senator Miller's statement of the legal *prima-facie* presumption."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAPAN has offered to build a navy for Spain at reduced rates. Russia should get Japan's address and write for terms.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SEVEN Missourians have been added to the list of those convicted of peonage. Still the South wonders why immigrants stay away.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Sultan of Sulu threatens to visit the United States. We have felt all along that this country some day would pay the full price of its Pacific possessions.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

PERHAPS the reason the bosses think the voters have not enough sense to vote a primary ballot is that they have stood for so many rank deals which the bosses handed to them.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AT any rate, Mr. Bryan has made it clear that he is also a disappearless leader.—*Washington Post.*

OVER $150,000 worth of pianos were shipped to China in 1906, yet we hear of no act in retaliation.—*New York Commercial.*

PRINCE GEORGE and Princess Marie have had a civil marriage. But the question is, will it continue to be a civil marriage?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

HIT OR MISS.

Hughes is not currying his boom
Or hiring men to pet it,
Nor would he give it storage room—
But that's the way to get it.
—*The Chicago News.*

IT is barely possible that if the cocktail had been a lemonade, the lemon would have been handed to Mr. Fairbanks just the same.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FINANCIAL writers are busily explaining why France always has plenty of money. Fathers of families who have paid bills for Paris gowns doubtless have an explanation of their own.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE crew of the battle-ship *Missouri* consumed 37,000 cigarets in three months. If the rest of the Navy can show as good a record, the Japanese may well hesitate to attack men with such iron constitutions.—*Washington Post.*

IF the prohibition movement is going to sweep over us, the inland waterway will become an absolute necessity.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot to create an inland waterway from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. Why have oceans at all?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

MR. BRYAN'S Democratic enemies refuse to be satisfied with his suggestion that the majority of the party be permitted to select the Presidential nominee.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

—Young in *Puck.*

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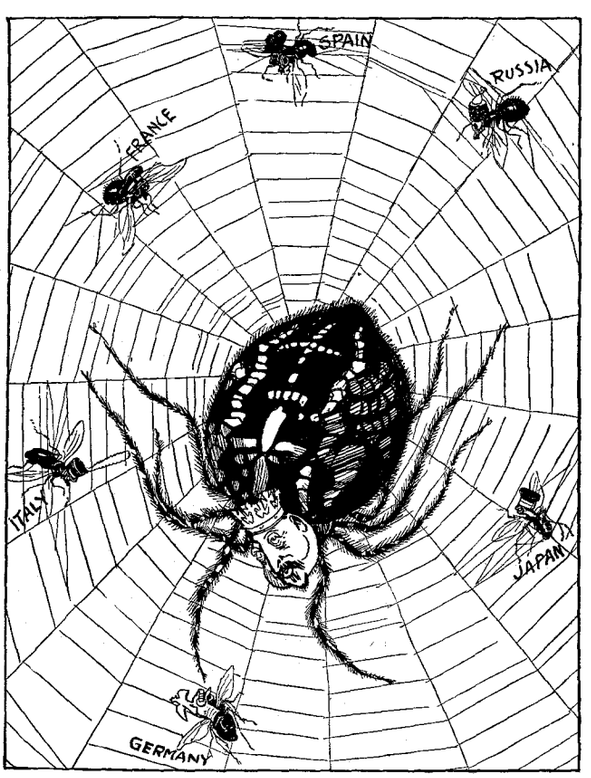
FOREIGN COMMENT

PEACE PORTENDED BY THE KAISER'S ENGLISH VISIT

TO judge from the comment of the press of Europe, the editorial observers over there regard the Kaiser's visit to his royal uncle at Windsor Castle as a better peace portent than the whole Hague Conference. All the significance of William II.'s visit to England lies in the fact that he has for a long time been considered a "disturbing element" in European politics by certain sections of the European press, altho since the Algeciras Conference, two years ago, he has proved himself patient, pacific, and magnanimous. The Eulenburg cabal is credited with persuading him to abandon the Bismarckian attitude of provocation, if not of aggression, toward France, while both the German and French publicists and military writers have repeated over and over again that it is England, and not France, which is the objective point of all his vast military and naval preparations. The question is, Does his visit to England mean anything with regard to his future foreign policy? The English papers are rather cautious and guarded in commenting on the political side of a meeting between uncle and nephew about which they speak in terms of enthusiastic hospitality. The Kaiser's utterances at Windsor and in the Guildhall of London are accepted generally by the German press as indicating a peaceful future for Europe, altho August Bebel lays his finger along the side of his nose as he comments on the imperial toasts. The Kaiser's speech in response to the words of King Edward at the Windsor banquet, in which that sovereign drank the health of his nephew, embodied the same sentiment as



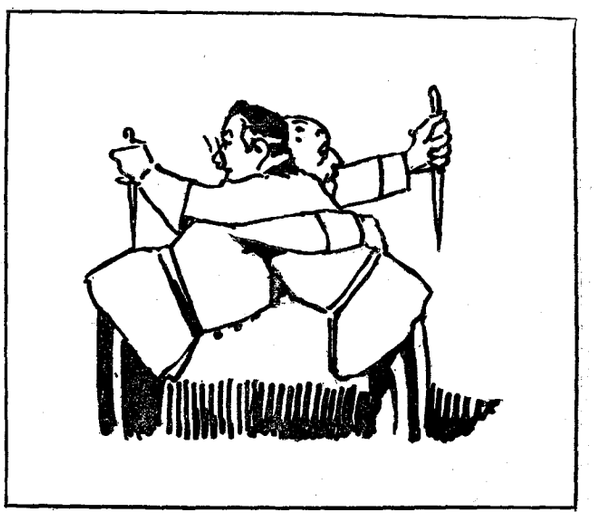
EDWARD THE PEACE-SPINNER.
EDWARD—"At last I've caught him!"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

William II. exprest at the subsequent Guildhall banquet. The King among other things said:

"I fervently hope not only for the prosperity and happiness of the great country over which you are the sovereign, but also for the maintenance of peace."

And in his reply the German Emperor used these words:

"It is my very earnest wish that the close relationship existing between our two families may be reflected in the relations of our two countries, and thus confirm the peace of the world, the maintenance of which is as much your Majesty's constant endeavor as it is my own."



THAT LOVE-FEAST AT WINDSOR.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The French press are extremely calm and unruffled. They look upon the junketings of a nephew at the court and capital of an uncle as having nothing whatever to do with the political questions of the day. But commenting on the Kaiser's speech at the Windsor banquet when he exprest his desire to be with his people on friendly terms with England and its Government, the London *Standard* remarks that this amiable and generous sentiment

"is most heartily reciprocated by all the subjects of Edward VII., whether they live within these islands or are scattered over distant continents. There is no reason for mutual distrust between the British and the German empires, while there are motives that should bring about accord between the most extended and the most compact of the world Powers."

The Kaiser's bearing and utterances prompt the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* to emphasize the visit "as a shadowing forth with pomp and old-time celebration of the new desire of the nations: the desire that, as far as possible, and under the governance of wisdom, commerce and the peaceful arts that make for man's lasting happiness shall prevail." "Misunderstandings, suspicions, and jealousies" between the two nations are now to vanish, declares *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), for "the Kaiser's visit should do much to destroy these malign influences." *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh) declares all Britain responds to William II.'s words which have strengthened "the basis of our friendship with our other neighbors as well as with the great Power of the North Sea." The visit will "lay the foundations of a new edifice of good-will and friendship," enthusiastically declares the Manchester *Guardian;* while *The British Weekly* (London) in the warmest terms speaks of "these face-to-face friendly meetings" of the two sovereigns as certain to silence English and German "scaremongers." Very guarded are the comments of the London *Times* upon the event, and the most important conclusion it arrives at is that the visit will bring the German press to a "greater comprehension of our pacific intentions." *The Statist* (London) speaks with even more stiffness and, after an almost pious wish that "bygones may be bygones," adds:

"Nevertheless, there is not the slightest intention on the part of

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this country to draw back from the policy which has been followed with such beneficial results since the accession of King Edward. Therefore, while we wish honestly to establish the best relations with Germany, we are determined, at the same time, not to lessen in the slightest degree the alliances, *ententes*, arrangements, and friendships recently cemented."

Much more definite, conclusive, and optimistic is the declaration of Prince von Buelow's personal organ, the *Sueddeutsches Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), which, while it says that German diplomacy has "no idea of playing the reception of the Emperor and Empress in England as a trump card," immediately adds:

"The reciprocal move toward a better understanding between two governments united by the ties of many important interests will, by this visit, receive a fresh impetus toward favorable development, altho at present there may be no need for the conclusion of a new and formal political agreement."

"The King in his speech," declares the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "undertook to dissipate the last clouds that hung between his nephew and himself." "The relations between uncle and nephew are now friendlier than ever, and the strained relations between the two peoples relaxed," exclaims the clerical *Germania* (Berlin). The visit and the speeches uttered at Windsor and London "will find a harmonious echo in Germany and will strengthen the sentiments of friendship now awakened between the two nations." A hope that recent events will "set a seal upon the reconciliation" of the two governments is exprest by the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. "The German nation is delighted by these demonstrations," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "and joyfully cherishes an expectation that sentiments exprest by Emperor and King will be carried out by actions."

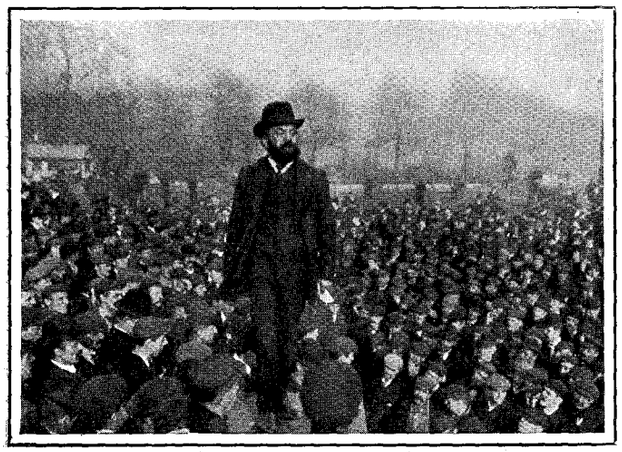
WILLIAM II. IN LONDON.

The Kaiser and the Kaiserin arriving at the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor received them. William II. wears the uniform of a British cavalry general.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO EDWARD.

PEACE—"I never thought they would play such a harmonious duet together."
—*Amsterdammer.*

On the other hand, the Socialists in England, as well as in Germany, have not been pleased with the meeting of the sovereigns in London. Jack Williams, the English Socialist, addrest a meeting of the unemployed on Tower Hill, and a vote was passed condemning "the wasteful expenditure of English money in the reception of a despotic and reactionary sovereign."



HOW THE SOCIALISTS OBSERVED THE OCCASION.

Jack Williams, a noted English Socialist and agitator, the very moment Kaiser William was entering London, harangued a crowd on Tower Hill. A resolution was passed by the assembly denouncing the extravagance exhibited in the entertainment of the German sovereign, while so many Englishmen, as he said, were starving.

It is to be observed that the only discordant note in the whole German press is that struck by August Bebel, the eloquent Socialist leader, in his brilliant *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), where he takes occasion to score the Berlin *Flottenverein*, or Naval Society. Commenting on the Kaiser's words to the effect that "the main prop and stay of the world, with regard to peace, is the maintenance of good relations between the two countries," this writer sarcastically observes that "while professions of pacific and friendly feelings are being exchanged in England, our efforts in promotion of the Navy do not slacken, preparations for the increase of armaments are being dispatched, and a wild war propaganda is being carried on." After quoting the words of the Kaiser's speech above cited, he concludes:

"As a matter of fact, while our naval fools entertain the childish view that England is growing jealous of Germany's commercial success, statistics show that both countries are equally benefited by a peaceful commercial connection. The only trouble springs from this silly naval enthusiasm. It deals the deadliest wounds to the prosperity of both nations, and sows the seeds of ineradicable mistrust."

While there is nothing partaking of excessive curiosity, much less jealousy or dissatisfaction, in the comments of the French press, it is plainly seen that no political significance is attributed by any French editor to the meeting of Emperor William and King Edward. Thus the *Figaro* (Paris) declares that the French feel no excitement over it, as "the essentials of English policy are not affected by an imperial visit." Both sovereigns exhibited reserve on political matters, remarks the *Intransigeant* (Paris), and nothing happened "to change the actual situation of things." "If anything could affect us in the visit of William II. to England it would be regret that our English friends refused to attribute to it any political importance." "Amiable as were many features of

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the reception," epigrammatically remarks the *Soleil* (Paris), "it was merely a meeting of nephew and uncle, not of sovereign and sovereign."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE AGAINST THE GOLD WAR

NOTHING in poverty is more unpleasant, says the Latin satirist, than the fact that it makes people look ridiculous. If scarcity of gold in the pocket renders individuals the objects of criticism and sarcasm, scarcity of gold in the banks has the same effect upon nations also, and the New York banks and exchanges have been recently exposed not only to kindly banter, but to something much more severe from the foreign press. Thus the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* scoffingly remarks, "From America we may learn how not to do it." This is a typical comment on the situation, as it appears to the ordinary English editor. But the millions of bullion which are being hurried to this country by almost every large English steamer, and the success with which

THE AMERICAN PANIC.

UNCLE SAM—"I have some little railways and some copper things to sell, gentlemen, very cheap."

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

the great financiers of Wall Street are mastering and abating what the German papers call the "gold famine," does not meet the root of the difficulty. This difficulty is clearly pointed out by State's Minister Luigi Luzzati, deputy in the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament and formerly Minister of the Italian Treasury. He is looked upon as the foremost financial authority in Italy, and, writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), he urges the assembling of what he styles an "Economic Hague Conference for the establishment of some basis of monetary peace." The treasuries and leading banks of the world are to be represented, and the statutes of banking all through the world are to be examined and amended. These statutes are out of date, says Mr. Luzzati, especially those of the United States and of England. The gist of his proposition is that an international agreement is to be arrived at among the greatest banks in Europe and America by which reciprocal loans of gold will be made, and all rivalry, competition, and financial war be averted. Midas, he observes, possest nothing but gold, but modern nations such as the United States are overrich with natural resources and industrial products of every kind. Yet without gold these are a source of poverty, and not wealth, to the country. There is indeed at present gold enough in the world, but mutual confidence is required to put it in circulation, and such a conference as he proposes would, he thinks, establish this confidence. To quote his words:

"There exists at present just as much gold as there ever was, and in 1906 the gold-mines put into circulation two milliards of francs [$400,000,000] which are now buried in discounting banks or elsewhere. Nothing but confidence can bring the shining coin to the surface, while want of confidence makes it immediately vanish. So true is this principle that when even political distrust has been changed into mutual confidence between two nations, mutual financial assistance, instead of a battle for gold, becomes possible between them. For instance, twice in the same year has the Bank of France come to the support of the Bank of England, and the Austria-Hungarian Bank has also offered assistance to Germany."

Of course the *entente cordiale* and the Triple Alliance account for this state of things. But these are only isolated instances of a principle by which all nations should be governed. He thus describes the application of this principle:

"From every consideration it is apparent that the present condition and possible development of the exchange and gold crisis should be handled from an international standpoint, and an international method of mutual assistance should be established.

"As in the Peace Conference at The Hague the nations have been trying to find some expedient or method by which to prevent war, or at least to diminish the cruelty of martial conflict, we here would point out the great advantage that would result from an economic Hague conference for the purpose of establishing peace in the money-market."

Mr. Luzzati proceeds to describe more definitely the character and work of such a conference as he proposes, in the following terms:

"In such an economic Hague conference the most competent financiers from the treasury staff of each state and from the discount banks of the world would take part. Such an assembly would have no difficulty in investigating the technical guaranties of credit, in the general interest of commercial peace. For all gold markets are really connected with each other through the prevalence of good or bad times, and we have seen how impossible it is for any individual state to extricate itself from the perils of a gold crisis without foreign assistance."

He also advocates the inauguration of a uniform banking system throughout the world as a natural subsidiary to his scheme. On this point he speaks as follows:

"An international peace conference against the gold war is to be recommended on ground that it would promote the interests of every nation represented. Such a conference would find loyal support to the proposal that the statutes of discount banks in every land must contain provisions warding off and at least controlling a possible gold crisis. Such statutes on this point as obtain at present are antiquated and obsolete and must be amended. This is especially the case in the discount banks of the United States and of England. A single discount bank of such a kind as even Switzerland possesses, if it were founded in the United States, would greatly mitigate the trials and hardships of a gold crisis, and would lessen the difficulties and straits in which the country becomes entangled through its gigantic business operations. The foundation of a united discount bank in the United States, when we consider the character of those to be concerned, might perhaps appear impossible, but it ought not to be impossible to improve the methods of currency and circulation now in vogue. Suppose for an instant that such a bank were founded in the United States, a bank which should be the only discount bank in the country, as is the case in France, and had the administration of the state moneys, America, instead of having $100,000,000 buried in the Treasury vaults, would be in a position to impart or renew at any moment that flexibility, that power of expansion, so essential to the health and life of the national money-market."

The conference would establish "a permanent commission of gold circulation," and as France is the "greatest gold Power" in the world, she ought to be asked to summon this "Hague conference against the gold war."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A DOUMA OF ARISTOCRATS

THE remarkable vote of the Douma last week to omit all recognition of the autocratic power of the Czar from their reply to his address derives peculiar significance from the fact that this Douma is not a body of revolutionaries, but an assembly of aristocrats. Mr. Jaurés, the famous French Socialist editor, dwells upon this point in his *Humanité*. The people, he remarks, are practically ignored and unrepresented, and it is a Douma of the Russian aristocracy and bureaucracy. We showed in a diagram in our last issue the proportionate size of the parties in the Douma. Mr. Jaurés details how that result was brought about by Premier Stolypine's electoral law of June 16. He writes:

HE OPENED THE DOUMA.

Mr. Golubef, Vice-President of the Council of the Empire. As the Czar's representative he called the third Douma to order.

"According to this law, three-fourths of the peasants lose their electoral right. The workingmen of all cities, excepting Odessa, Riga, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief, also lose their electoral rights. The great landed proprietors, in voting for the electoral college, have a larger number of votes than the peasant delegates. On previous occasions the great landed proprietors had ten delegates against one hundred peasant delegates. Now the proportion is reversed. There were ten peasant and one hundred landowner delegates at the late election. In the cities, the two wards of the rich and poor were so arranged that the poor voters were utterly swamped by the rich."

The aristocratic Douma will indeed strengthen the hands of Czarism for the moment, this writer declares, but will also open

DOUMA I. DOUMA II. DOUMA III.

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."
—*Rire* (Paris).

the eyes of the nation, and the result will redound to the practical carrying out of the revolutionary program. Thus we read:

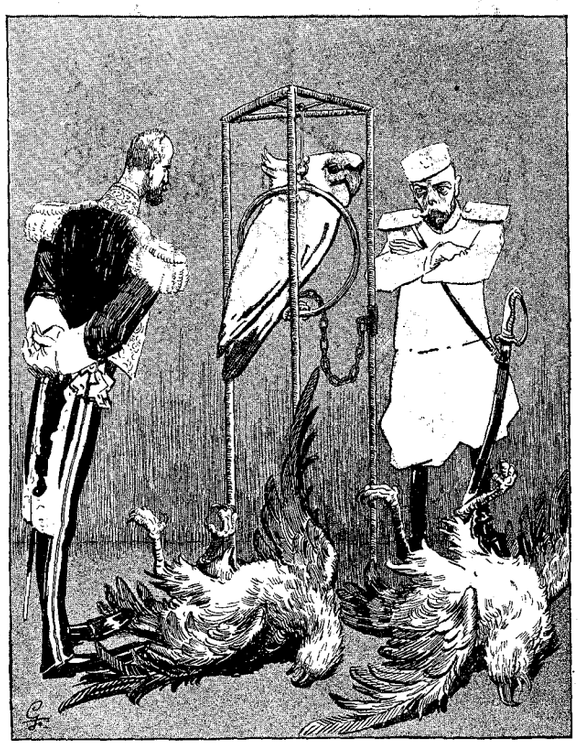
"The aristocratic Douma will make the situation of things clearer. It will enable the Russian Government to draw much closer the ties that bind it to the exploiters of the proletariat in other lands. That is to say, Russia will be enabled to float new loans, without which Czarism must come to a sudden death. The aristocratic Douma will also make it possible for Czarism to accomplish the restoration of autocracy as a principle of government."

Other and more significant features of this picture are thus dwelt upon:

"But this aristocratic Douma will also complete the education of the working classes, and especially of the peasants, who will at last realize how settled is the solidarity which prevails between the Czar and the lords of property and will come at last to give to the revolution the powerful support of their energy and numbers, as they have hitherto failed to do."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIXING WAGES BY TARIFF IN AUSTRALIA

A NOVEL tariff bill is being introduced by Sir William Lyne, Acting Prime Minister and Secretary of the Treasury in Australia, which appears to have for its main object the securing of fair wages to all employees and citizens. Sir William has communicated to the London *Times* an outline of his scheme, in which he says:



THE THIRD DOUMA.

STOLYPINE—"He will soon learn to speak and repeat what you say to him, your Majesty." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

"The method by which it is proposed to secure that manufacturers whose manufactures are protected by the new tariff shall only enjoy that advantage on condition that they pay fair rates of wages is, in outline, as follows: 1. An excise duty at the rate of half the duty imposed by the tariff on imported goods of the same class to be imposed on all goods manufactured in Australia; 2. An exemption to be made as to all goods which are manufactured under conditions as to remuneration of labor which are fair and reasonable."

What is "fair and reasonable" is to be determined by a government tribunal. To quote the words of the Australian Secretary of the Treasury:

"It is proposed to bring into existence a new tribunal, to be called a board of excise, whose special duty it will be to inquire, on the application of manufacturers, into the conditions of remuneration in a protected industry, and to declare, if they so find, that

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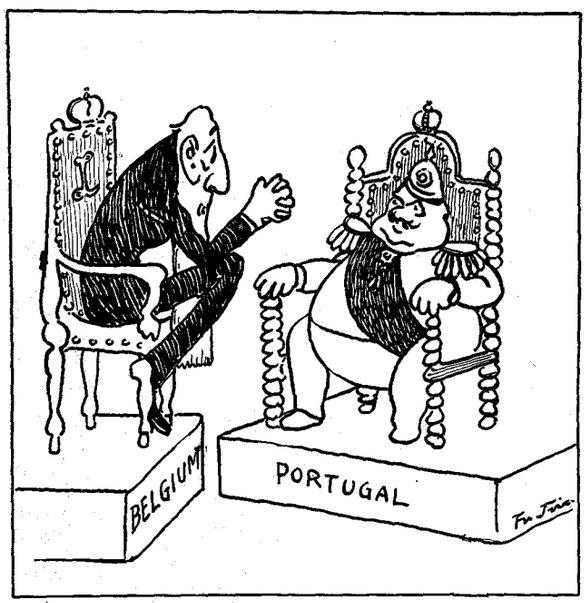
these conditions are fair and reasonable. On such declaration being made, the manufacturer will become entitled to have the Commonwealth trade-mark applied to his goods, and they will thus become exempt from excise duty. This board (to describe it shortly) will consist of three members appointed by the Governor-General, the chairman to be a barrister or solicitor."

The London *Times* speaks of this scheme as "a remarkable experiment," and comments in a tone of somewhat sarcastic persiflage as follows:

"There is something fascinating about the idea of an earthly providence thus intervening in the confused affairs of men and superseding all the individual activities and impulses by which they have hitherto been guided. It is such a beautiful idea that we would fain hope that it may produce equally delightful results in a land distinguished by an indigenous flora and fauna entirely different from those of the European Continent. On that continent, however, the measure would not be found workable without an addition which is perhaps unnecessary in Australia. It would require a clause enacting that the state shall always have in its



LEOPOLD—"I daren't go home, and you daren't go out: suppose we exchange crowns?" —*Floh* (Vienna).

service persons not only omniscient, but also ideally wise and good, and therefore completely free from the defects of knowledge and the human frailties which they will be called upon to combat. We are almost afraid that yet another addition would have to be made, in the shape of a clause providing that the entire community shall be so mentally disciplined and so morally chastened, so universally prepared to yield implicit obedience, in heart as well as in deed, to the earthly providence, that no human selfishness or weakness shall mar the execution of its beneficent decrees."

Yet this journal adds that there is a lesson, if not a warning, for England in the measure and "unless the people of this country can maintain the frame of mind which has led to the Socialist check in the municipal elections, the experiment, or something very like it, will be forced upon them in some insidious form."

The London *Spectator* takes an even more definite ground than this for condemning Sir William Lyne's scheme, and makes the following sweeping statement:

"To us the scheme appears to be something like an attempt to abrogate all economic laws by act of Parliament. The laws of supply and demand are ignored as tho they did not exist. But economic law, however often it may be pitchforked out, will, like nature, reassert itself. That is why one step in the fatal rake's progress of protection always leads to another and more dangerous one. Every one in the protectionist state has eventually to be protected against every one else, and the free-trade expedient of abolishing a duty altogether is suggested as a remedy. We could hardly point those who hesitate between free-trade and protection to a more informing lesson than the economic affairs of the Commonwealth."

BELGIUM IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR

BELGIUM is to be the next seat of war in Europe, as it was the last battle-field of Napoleon and as it had been twice the field of Marlborough's victories. But in the war of 1908 Belgium is to be wiped off the map. Germany and France are to join battle in the kingdom of Leopold II., and, declares the prophet whom we are quoting, the Germans are to occupy Brussels in a few months as they occupied Paris after the battle of Sedan. England and Germany will have no pity upon Belgium, the Sybaris of Europe, a mere parasite of the nations, which depends on foreign support, not on her own armies or her fortifications, for the maintenance of her existence.

The prophecy we refer to comes from Russia and is very seriously taken by leading Belgian journals. One of the organs of the Belgian Government, the *Journal de Bruxelles*, recently printed these startling predictions which it had copied from a contemporary, the Brussels *Matin*. They are embodied in certain remarks made by a Russian diplomat of high standing whom the *Matin* names as the "Count X." who, unlike the usual silent, reserved, and cautious representative of the Czar, was most open and frank in his confidence. When asked how Russia was getting on he replied:

"Much better than Western Europe. For there, under the tranquillity and deceptive calm which ever prevail, a formidable storm is brewing. It is the same thing over again. You who are on the spot are blind and deaf, you do not see what risks you are exposed to. We in Russia see from afar the trend of events, and I can assure you in political circles at St. Petersburg every one is expecting an extremely serious conflict to burst out in Europe."

Mr. Clemenceau's management of the Morocco affair, he thinks, will cause the outbreak. In his own words:

"No one can deny that if the policy of Mr. Delcassé in 1905 almost brought on a Franco-German war, the policy of Mr. Clemenceau will certainly succeed in doing so in 1908. This policy consists in a military occupation of such parts of Morocco as will give France a preponderating influence in the pseudo-Shereefian Empire. Not that I should venture to criticize Mr. Clemenceau's policy. Unless France complete her African empire she must give up her colonial expansion and her position as a great Power. To establish her hold on Africa she is straining every effort, in spite of the many changes in her colonial ministry."

He goes on to affirm that Clemenceau has metaphorically "donned the cocked hat of a general in order to conquer Morocco." But what will Germany say, he asks:

"Just consider in what a position Clemenceau will find himself if Germany should firmly ask that the French evacuate their military position in Morocco. The French have kept within the law and yet Berlin will certainly be resolved to bar her advance, on the ground that considerations equally within the law find in this course the only safeguard of German interests. Will France retire or advance? I believe she will advance, and then war. Within a year the Germans will enter Brussels."

The *Independence Belge* (Brussels), certainly one of the most important and influential papers in Europe, takes his warning very seriously, while it admits the possibility of exaggeration in Count X.'s ratiocinations. An editorial of this journal says:

"While we admit that the gloomy prophecies may be exaggerated, it is quite time to ask oneself what is likely to happen in Europe the coming year. It is good that our hearts should be wrung with anguish for a time, and that we should be forced to stand on the *qui vive*, if only that we be not blinded by the security and ease of our lot."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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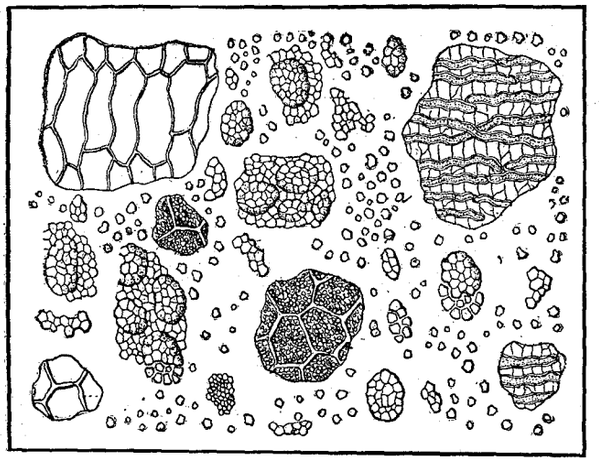
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE MICROSCOPE AS A DETECTIVE

THE microscope is becoming more and more a commercial tool. Its value in the recognition of adulterated vegetable substances, especially foods, in the shape of fine powder, is very great. This appears clearly from an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 21) by Eugene Colin. This writer points out that the growing custom of buying certain products in the state of powder, which compels merchants to procure substances in this state, has given rise to the new industry of pulverization, whose exploiters, in order to make use of their personnel and plant, are now furnishing in pulverized form a host of natural products that were formerly sold only whole. Nothing, he remarks, could better serve the interests of the adulterators than the development of this business, which is the more favorable to sophistication in that it enables them to substitute, wholly or in

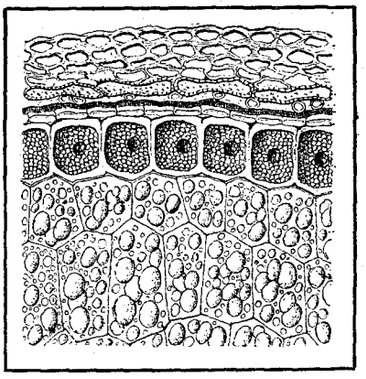


RICE FLOUR.

part, for any substance whatever, the most diverse elements without any modification of its external appearance.

The detection of fraud in cases of this kind must evidently be made by chemical or microscopic methods. Chemistry, the writer goes on to say, enables us to prove the presence of certain well-defined organic compounds such as gluten in flour, quinin in cinchona, caffein in tea, etc., but generally it is able to give no precise indication of the nature of the various mixtures that we may wish to test. Microscopy is thus the more delicate method, and it has been greatly facilitated by the observations and experiments of scientific men during the past fifty years on the anatomical structure of various vegetable products. The writer continues:

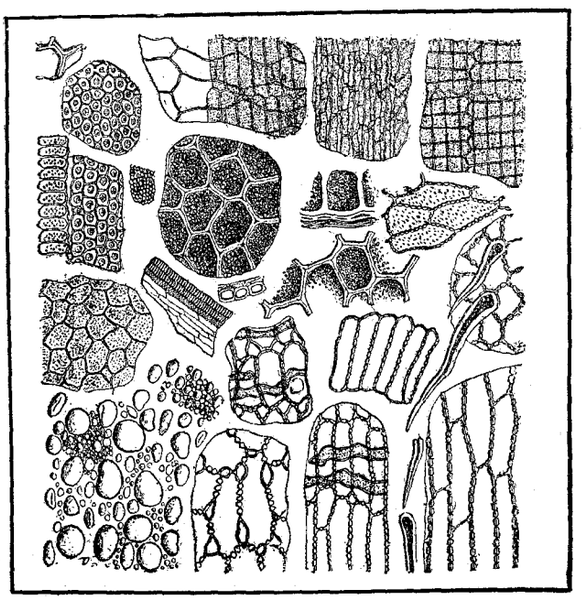
"The microscopic determination of a vegetable powder demands of the analyst a profound knowledge of all the anatomical elements composing the vegetable organ that furnished this powder. It is not enough to know the characteristics of the organ as seen in a transverse section. These, which are generally the only ones mentioned in the courts, the magazines, and the various treatises, may be useful in recognizing vegetable débris that may be cut with a knife, but they are quite insufficient for the examination of a powder, whether coarse or fine, in which the elements . . . rarely show a cross-section, but usually appear in tangential or longitudinal section. To know these it is absolutely necessary to have seen them and compared them with preparations similarly made from the vegetable organ supposed to be the source of the powder under examination. . . . For one familiar with this kind of observation it is extremely easy to say whether a vegetable powder comes from a root, a bark, a seed, or a leaf; the difficulty is greater when the exact botanical origin is required. . . . The fruits of cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, and oats [for instance], offer a very great analogy in their anatomic structure, which is very complicated, as the illustration shows. . . . Their integument consists of not less than six or seven envelops. . . . Ordinary flour is composed almost entirely of the starchy part of the grain, but it is impossible to exclude the bran entirely. . . . As gluten has no anatomical features, the only element that remains to determine the nature of a flour is the starch, with the minute débris of the bran that may accompany it. . . . In wheat, rye, and barley the starch is a mixture of large grains with somewhat fewer of average size in a multitude of very small ones. . . . Rye is distinguished from wheat by a star-shaped opening in some of its grains; barley has fragments of husk among the grains. The starch grains of rice and oats are simple, angular, or compound, while those of maize are clearly characterized by their size, their crystalline appearance, their angular contour, and their star-shaped marking, which can not be mistaken for that of any of the preceding starches. . . . . .



WHEAT GRAIN: CROSS-SECTION.

"When seeds are pulverized while still covered with all their envelops, the determinative elements are made up especially of the débris of their various teguments. Thus pepper, the most important and valuable of our spices, and also that which has most excited the cupidity of the adulterators, . . . is sufficiently characterized by the débris of its kernel and the nature of the constituent starch-grains, but the precise evidence furnished by the fragments of the various envelops enable us to tell whether the powdered pepper has been prepared from the kernel alone, like the fine Cerebos pepper, or with the partly decorticated seed, as in white pepper, or with the whole grain, as in the black pepper."

Of other powdered substances treated by the writer in this article we may mention the oil-cake used for fodder, whose constituents are recognizable chiefly by their teguments; the various powdered barks, such as cinchona, where the form of the fibers



ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS OF WHEAT FLOUR.

commonly found in barks is an important element; powdered roots where more complex anatomical elements have to be recognized; and finally powdered leaves, such as mint, thyme, and other

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herbs, where the microscopist takes into account the structure of the epidermis, the arrangement of the pores, the form and size of the hairs, if any exist, and the character of the glands that may be present. Here also certain characteristic crystals may be found. In all these cases, it has been assumed that only one substance is in the powder. Where two or more are mixt together their recognition becomes difficult, or even impossible, so that here the fraudulent dealer would appear to have a wide field open for his exploitation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH-GRADE IMBECILES

THIS name is given by Professor Grashey, of the University of Munich, to a class of mentally defective persons whose condition often escapes notice, especially in earlier years, because certain characteristics, particularly the memory, which may be fine, mask or conceal it. In *The Medical Record* (New York, November 16) Dr. B. C. Talmey thus describes the salient peculiarities of this class, as stated by Professor Grashey:

"The high-grade imbeciles are, in contradistinction to the complete idiots, able to master their language. In the very slight degrees of imbecility the disease represents only a deficiency of the emotions in a higher and lesser degree. Hence the anomaly can be discovered only in the emotional life of the patient. The most conspicuous symptom is the predominance of the passions. The imbeciles are easily irritated and very irascible. Their rage may reach the highest degree. They may fall into a great passion over a trifle. Their passionate moods are of long duration; they may cherish their temper for hours. A melancholy mood may last several hours and even days, and under its influence they may commit suicide. A great number of suicides may thus be accounted for. The imaginative life is frequently well developed. The imbeciles may even acquire a vast store of experience, being often possest of a splendid memory. Still the memory is in so far defective that the receptive power is extended alike upon the important and unimportant things. The splendid memory is the reason why the imbeciles are not recognized in school as such. On the contrary they are believed by their teachers to be talented. Still this deception is only possible if they happen to be good-natured, and not irascible or stubborn. Then they acquire a great amount of knowledge. But if the same is scrutinized a little more carefully, it is found that the imbeciles have not the right understanding of the things they have learned. They have learned everything by heart in a mechanical way, and they only reproduce like an encyclopedia the judgments of others which they have retained by means of their splendid memory.

"Ordinarily the educators are able to recognize the mental deficiency of such individuals. The imbecile children can not endure very long in school, because they can not stand punishment. If punished they become entirely obstinate, and in their passions they fall into blind rage and become irresponsible. It is, therefore, dangerous to punish children with mental stigmata of degeneracy, especially to lock them up in confinement, for they may jump through the window."

Ethical and moral conceptions, the writer goes on to say, are grasped with difficulty by children of this type. They have heard of parental piety, patriotism, truth, honesty, perseverance, gratitude, and know the meaning of the words, but deeper understanding is wanting. They lack the ethical emotions that with normal persons invariably accompany ethical conceptions. The high-grade imbecile, even if he has learned much and has found a good position, is unable to remain long. We read:

"This vacillation of the will and inconstancy of aspiration is often a very early symptom. Imbecile children are prone to run away. They leave their schools and do not return to their parents. When, as adults, they obtain a position, they remain there a certain length of time. Suddenly they disappear without any reasonable cause. When they have a public office the least disagreeable happenings will cause them to surrender their position and to desert without knowing what to begin afterward. When the defect is of a very slight degree the patient may remain in his position a little longer, a year or so, but he will finally quit. If the imbecile has been a mechanic for some time, and something does not go according to his wishes, he will suddenly turn to painting or some other vocation, to which he does not stick longer than to the first one. This restlessness, this lack of perseverance, indicates the pathological state even in cases where the imbecility is of a very slight degree.

"If the mental defectives live in reduced circumstances and are not subject to the scrutinizing eyes of instructors and governesses, their disease remains hidden until they come in collision with the penal code. For the imbecile knows the ethical conceptions only by name and, therefore, comes in conflict with the district attorney's office through actions done in a temper, immoral crimes, or arson committed out of revenge. It is then often very hard for the expert to convince a jury that the criminal act is due to imbecility.

"The mental defectives have an exalted opinion of themselves. They believe that they possess great learning, and are well satisfied with their knowledge, while the normal man, even if he is very learned, knows that there remains enough for him to learn yet.

"In regard to the physical constitution of the mentally defective individual there is often nothing abnormal to be discovered, but sometimes there is to be found microcephalia [abnormally small brain] or an excessive development of the thyroid gland, which may be degenerated by cysts or otherwise enlarged. The physiognomy shows then certain peculiarities which tend to indicate the mental deficiency of the individual. At the autopsy it is at times found that the weight of the brain is diminished."

NEW PAPER FROM OLD

IN these days when we are threatened with a famine of paper-making material, and when the rising price of paper is forcing some publishers to increase the price of their publications, the utilization of waste printed paper and cuttings has taken on great importance. There are dealers who buy and sell nothing but paper scraps, and large establishments where such scraps are sorted. *Technical Literature* (New York, November), in an article abstracted from *Paper-Making* (London), tells us that the chief points in working up waste printed papers are: first, that the new paper must be at least as good as the original, that no special plant should be needed, and that the cost should not be prohibitive. Under these conditions the same cellulose may be converted into paper over and over again until the fibers are broken so that they can not form a web. We read further:

"The chief difficulty in the way of obtaining a usable pulp from printed papers is presented by the printing-ink, and means have therefore to be sought of getting rid of this substance. The indelibility of printing-ink is proverbial, but altho it can not be removed without disintegrating the paper, it can be removed after or during that disintegration.

"Taking the chief sort of printed paper, viz., old newspapers, we find an inferior paper made of wood-pulp, cellulose, and fillings. The printing on it may be regarded as the result of the drying of a mixture of finely divided lampblack with an oily vehicle. On examining a printed letter under a high power, the black particles of lampblack and the gray dry residue of the vehicle can often be clearly differentiated.

"The principle which underlies the removal of printing-ink from paper is thus obviously to employ agents which will destroy or dissolve the vehicle which binds the lampblack or other pigment (colored printing-inks are now in extensive use) to the paper."

The first step, we are told, is to disintegrate the waste paper in the ordinary manner. The resulting pulp is sieved, and a large part of the pigment is thus separated at the outset. There are various ways of removing the residue. In one German process the pulp is treated with soap solution, which, when the mass is sieved again, carries away most of the remaining pigment. The amount of soap varies from 3 to 22 per cent. of the weight of the waste paper, according to the character of the paper and the nature and amount of the ink. To quote further:

"Such a process entails loss of finely divided fiber during sieving; and the conversion of the vehicle and filling into a lye or

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emulsion which will not only escape through the sieve, but carry the pigment with it, is never complete, so that the best result is a pulp of a decidedly doubtful white. The loss of fiber is often a very serious item, and sufficient of itself to make the process unremunerative. . . . . .

"In conclusion, it should be noted that these remarks are concerned with lampblack ink only. Many of the colored printing-inks now in vogue are easily destroyed by bleaching agents without any injury to the paper fiber."

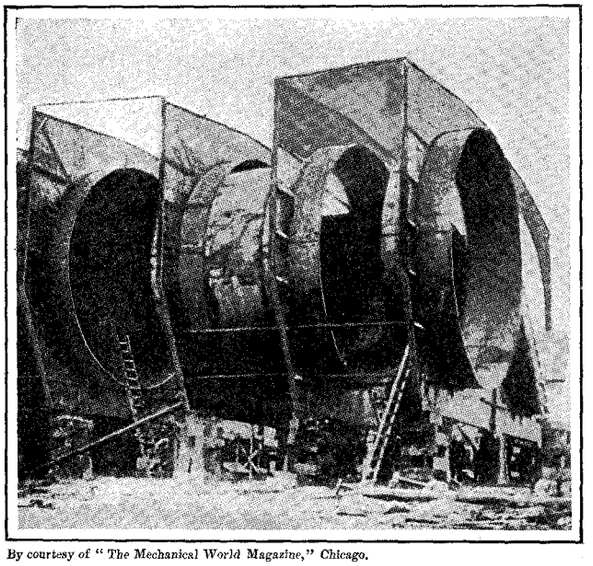
A READY-MADE TUNNEL

THE tunnel that is to carry under the Detroit River the railway trains now floated from Detroit to Windsor, Canada, by car-ferry, is being built in great part on dry land, floated out to position on barges, and then sunk into place in the bed of the river. This method is used for the great steel tubes that form the lining of the tunnel, and the concrete envelop is afterward deposited around them as they lie in the river-bed. Says Frederick M. Caldwell, in a descriptive article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago):

"Of the various plans originally suggested for the method of construction, one included the use of a dredged trench in the river-bed, partially filled with concrete and containing twin tubes of reenforced concrete, eighteen feet in diameter. This proposition involved the placing of saddles in the concrete footing in the trench, the sinking of forms on them, the filling in of concrete about the forms, and their final withdrawal, followed by the building of an inside reenforced lining. Another plan was the excavating of a tunnel by means of the usual shield method, the idea being to first deposit on the river-bottom a blanket of clay, under which the operation of tunneling might be carried on.

"The final plans, however, included a modification of the first proposal, and it was decided that the object of the work could best be attained by building steel tubes on shore, excavating in the river-bed a trench, in which a steel cradle for the reception of the tubes should be embedded in a footing of concrete, the sinking of the tube shells within the arms of the cradle, and the final depositing around them of a complete covering of concrete. The cradle feature and the elimination of the use of a cofferdam comprize a method never before attempted in subaqueous tunnel construction.

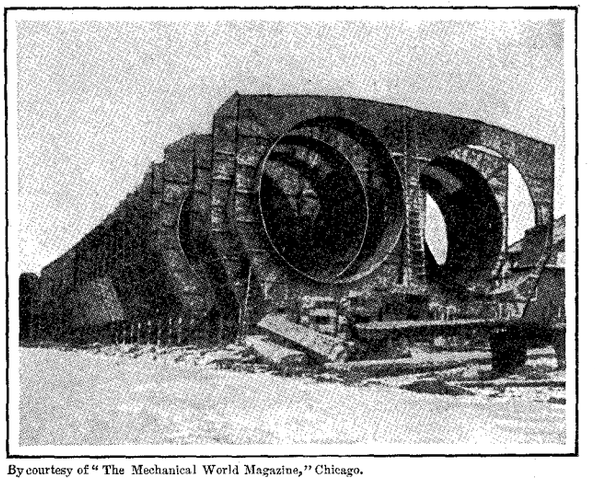
"Each of the tubes is twenty-three feet and four inches in inside diameter, their centers being about twenty-six feet apart. This



By courtesy of "The Mechanical World Magazine," Chicago.

METHOD OF BUILDING SEPARATE TUNNEL SECTIONS.

diameter, it is estimated, will allow eighteen feet of clearance between the tops of the rails and the roof of each tube, which will contain a single track. When the submerged structure has received its outer covering of concrete it will be fifty-five feet in width and thirty-one feet in depth, over all. A lining of specially prepared concrete, twenty inches thick, will be placed inside the tube shells, which are made of three-eighths-inch steel plates, and this lining will be reenforced by one-inch longitudinal rods, placed horizontally at intervals of approximately eighteen inches on centers



By courtesy of "The Mechanical World Magazine," Chicago.

STEEL SECTIONS OF THE GREAT DOUBLE-BARRELED TUNNEL AS THEY APPEARED ON LAND.

located about six inches within the interior surface of the thus reenforced lining.

"To provide further rigidity for the structure, the tubes penetrate, at regular intervals, a series of upright cross-sections or steel diaphragms, extending below the bottom surfaces of the shells. Between the cradle arms, above mentioned, heavy steel alinement beams, running parallel with the trench, will be placed, thus stiffening the arms on which will rest the lower edges of the diaphragms. Like the tube shells, the diaphragms are also made of three-eighths-inch steel plates, the outer edges being reenforced by heavy flange angles. Between these cross-sections are frequent flanges to which as an additional reenforcement one-inch steel rods are connected to serve much in the manner of the spokes of a wheel in relieving tension.

"Along the outer edges of the diaphragms, heavy planking extends, parallel with the tube sides. Into the spaces thus afforded, masses of concrete will be dumped, forming an outer arch for the resistance of water pressure and at the same time serving to help in securely anchoring the entire structure, which, it must be remembered, loses in weight in proportion to the amount of water its mass displaces."

The tube sections have heavy rubber gaskets at the joints, whose faces include cylindrical chambers into which will be forced cement grout by means of air-pumps, and the joints will be finally locked with heavy pins securely bolted by divers. The tube sections have been under construction on the Ste. Claire River, forty miles from the tunnel. Before launching, the open ends of the section are enclosed with bulkheads, and the structure is floated down to position as the hull of a ship is towed to her moorings. The bulkheads have inlet valves for the admission of water to help submerge the shells, and outlet valves for the escaping air. To quote again:

"Several steel cylinders, sixty feet long and over ten feet in diameter, capable of sustaining the six hundred tons weight of each tube section, will be made fast for the time being to the various diaphragms, by heavy chains, and will act as buoyant air-chambers.

"As soon as all is in readiness, the lower series of valves in the bulkheads will be opened, admitting water into the tubes. The upper valves will then be adjusted to permit the discharge of air displaced by the entering water, and the buoyant cylinders will be placed in the proper positions to maintain the tubes on a horizontal plane, as they are gradually submerged. These cylinders are provided with a comprest-air mechanism and with such valves that they also may be partially submerged by the admission of water ballast, or elevated by the forcing in of air, as the circumstances of the moment may demand.

"In this way the engineers will have complete control of the

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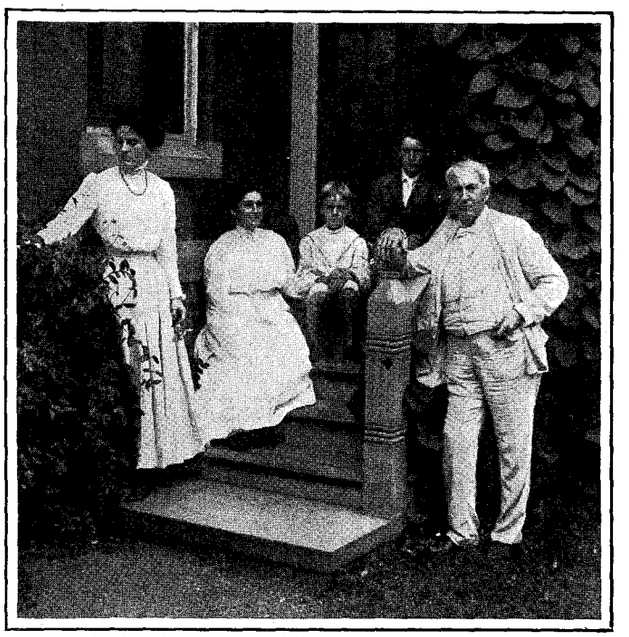
entire structure at all times, as the tubes can not sink except as the buoyancy of the air-chambers is overcome by the weight of the water admitted through the bulkhead valves and that allowed to enter through the intakes of the air-cylinders themselves.

"To surmount difficulties anticipated in effecting a safe and exact conjunction of the submerged sections, pilot pins between five and six feet in length and six inches in diameter, extending parallel to the axis of the tubes, have been provided on the alternate sections. These pins are so arranged as to fit into corresponding sockets of cast steel bolted to the outer surface of the adjoining section."

EDISON'S CONCRETE HOUSES

THOMAS A. EDISON'S plan for making molded concrete houses at $1,000 each has been rather widely discust in the public press, but according to the inventor there is nothing particularly novel about the plan. He says, as quoted in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 16): "It amounts to the same thing as making a very complicated casting in iron, except that the medium is not so fluid. Some one was bound to do it, and I thought that I might as well be the man—that's all." The journal just named goes on to say:



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MR. EDISON AT HOME.

"The method consists in the use of molds, costing $25,000 the set, made of ¾-inch cast iron, planed, nickel-plated, and polished. The different pieces vary in size, some of the interior parts being but two feet square. When in position, the units are held in place by trusses and dowel-pins. Into the top of these molds concrete is pumped continuously by comprest air, using two cylinders. The concrete itself acts as a piston, and the two cylinders are alternately filled and emptied. The delivery of the mixture must be continuous, for wherever it is stopt a line appears. To secure this rapid and continuous flow, at the rate of 175 cubic yards per day, a very efficient mixer is required. It has not yet been decided whether a Ransome or a specially designed machine will be used. No rubbing up is necessary, altho a few flaws may be present, owing to the difficulty of expelling all air. The escape of air is permitted by the special design of the house, or, when necessary, by a temporary pipe, which may be removed later. . . . . .

"Bath-tubs and similar fixtures will be cast in place. Pipes for the steam heat, conduits for the electric wiring, and the iron tubing through which the lead pipes for the plumbing are to be afterward drawn, are all set in the molds before the cement is run in. The only wood present will be the doors, window-sashes, and perhaps a few strips to which to attach carpets. . . . . .

"Owing to the perfect insulation secured, both to the steam-pipes, and to the rooms themselves from the outside cold, but one-quarter the coal ordinarily required is needed to heat these dwellings. By keeping the doors and windows closed, they can be kept correspondingly cool in summer. This manner of building is not economical for putting up single houses, owing to the cost of the initial outlay, altho this outlay is in the nature of a permanent investment, as the plant is practically indestructible. On the other hand, for constructing say a thousand houses in proximity to each other it is very suitable. For instance, suppose that it is desired to lay out an industrial village. After the positions of the various buildings are staked out, a large gang of laborers digs the cellars, and the mold for a house is set up, the operation taking about twelve hours. The running in of the concrete requires twelve hours more, and after seven days the molds are removed, and the next house is erected.

"According to Mr. Edison, the actual cost of a dwelling made according to this method would be one thousand dollars. The wear and tear on the molds and the interest on the outlay he figures at about fifty dollars a house. This makes the total cost $1,050 for a house that in the quarter-size model in Mr. Edison's laboratory bears every mark of refinement and comfort."

OLD CITIES MADE OVER

THE various reports on city improvement recently issued, both by municipal commissions and private associations, are gratifying indications that we are awakening to the fact that most of our towns were not carefully planned, but "just growed." It is surprizing, says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 31), that in a century which, tho utilitarian, seeks after the beautiful, a continuation of haphazard municipal growth is so general and that so little attention is given to the convenience and to the esthetic pleasure of those who use the public streets. Among the improvements most commonly suggested in the reports above mentioned changes in street plan are prominent. Says the paper just named:

"The most generally needed of these changes is the widening of old and the opening of new main lines of travel, including, oftentimes, the creation of new diagonal streets to obviate the zigzag course made necessary in passing between, say, northeast and southeast points in cities laid out on the checkerboard plan.

"Besides facilitating traffic, a street cutting or widening may be desirable to open up a view of an imposing building, as was urged in the recent report of the Capitol Approaches Commission, in the case of St. Paul, Minn. This is a highly commendable motive, which may involve the widening or creation of more than one street and, in addition, the tearing down of buildings and creation of parks or other open spaces on one or more sides of an important public building. The best American example of the value of wide avenues leading to an imposing structure is afforded by the various diagonal and other streets leading to the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. An example of the blocking of open spaces so as to hide a notable piece of architecture behind a mediocre or ugly one is afforded by the location of the New York Post-office, in the southern triangular extremity of City Hall Park, thus shutting off the impressive view of that building from points well down Broadway.

"Street plans in general as we now see them on maps are largely the result of accident, except where the checkerboard or rectangular plan was deliberately chosen, as by William Penn, for Philadelphia, by a commission for New York City, and by various means in the case of many of our newer cities, particularly in the West. Where diagonal streets are found they are frequently old postroads or turnpikes converging from various directions. In a few instances, a more or less distinct radial street plan may be seen, and in the case of Karlsruhe, Germany, radial streets are combined with segments of circles. The radial streets, if continued to that point, would all center in a palace or castle, in front of which is a park. The local story is that the city was laid out on the radial plan in order that some prince of the olden times might command a view, from his castle, of each approaching street.

"Other instances of streets circular or approaching thereto in

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plan may be seen in Europe, where old city walls have given way to boulevards. Such there are, to name only one case, in Paris, a city preeminent for its excellent main street plan, which partakes largely of the diagonal, and was created at great expense a few decades since."

The rectangular street plan, the writer notes, especially if provided with diagonals, has decided and obvious advantages, especially from the real-estate viewpoint. It is at its best in flat country and at its worst in hilly sections, particularly those with irregular water-fronts. Seattle, Wash., is cited as a notable example of misfit rectangular city planning. We read:

"Here one of the most magnificent natural sites in the world, consisting of hills bordering on a noble bay and sheltering several beautiful lakes, with irregular shores, suggested, at least for the residential portions, a street plan based as far as possible on contour lines. Instead, with minor exceptions, due to the taste and sagacity of real-estate developers, the streets run up hill and down dale with ugly uniformity, sometimes cutting great gashes in the ground and still having steep grades. Seattle might profit by a study of the street plan of Bournemouth, a seaside and health resort in the south of England, whose streets curve to suit an extremely varied topography and give rise to many pleasing effects. Doubtless Bournemouth goes to the other extreme, but that matters less in the case of a health and pleasure resort. There is a happy mean, and for that each city should seek.

"Much, but by no means all, of the confusion and ugliness of American streets and street plans is due to the lack of municipal control of laying out new streets, particularly in extensions of the built-up areas. In these 'additions,' as they are called in some parts of the West, the streets are often laid out with utter disregard of the general city plan, and seemingly regardless of any consideration whatever, including even the economic interests of the landowners."

INCREASE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—Owing to the epidemic of serious railway accidents during the latter part of 1906 and the first months of 1907 the figures covering these casualties exceed all previous annual records. From the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1907, just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it appears that the casualties in railway accidents for the year were 5,000 persons killed and 76,286 injured. Says *Engineering News* (New York, November 14):

"This is an enormous and appalling increase over the figures for the preceding year, altho the record of that year was considered at the time exceedingly bad. The figures for this increase are 775 more persons killed and 9,577 persons injured. It is possible that some part of the increase in the number of injured may be due to greater care in furnishing reports of accidents and the inclusion of a larger number of persons with minor injuries. But the increase in the number killed undoubtedly represents an actual increase in the risk of travel by rail. The above figures include only accidents to passengers and to employees while actually on duty on or about trains. The casualties to trespassers on railway property and those due to accidents at grade crossings and accidents in railway shops are all excluded. The list includes, also, only the steam railways reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and does not include therefore the great mileage of electric lines, on which casualties are now increasing at such a rapid rate. It is probable that these figures will command the attention of Congress at the approaching session, and that renewed efforts will be made to bring about further government action in the investigation by experts of railway disasters and of safety appliances designed for their prevention."

FIRE AS A CAUSE OF RAIN—According to popular belief, heavy rain-storms frequently follow great fires, and the same opinion is held by some writers on meteorology. In the *Revue Néphologique* (Paris) Henri Mémeri brings up some considerations that would seem to negative this view. In a note on his article in *La Nature* (Paris, October 26) that journal says:

"In his learned work entitled 'The New Meteorology and the Prediction of the Weather,' R. Radan notes several cases where rain appears to have been brought on by fires kindled with this intent. He discusses these facts, and, maintaining a wise reserve, adds: 'It would doubtless be interesting to try experiments of this kind on a large scale and under clearly defined conditions.' An involuntary experiment on too vast a scale took place during the summer of 1906, when great fires devastated for eight days a large part of the pine forests of the Gironde (August 27 to September 3). Thousands of acres of forest were prey to the flames. Henri Mémeri remarks that these fires took place in a period lasting from August 26 to September 8, during which the weather remained almost constantly fine. 'Thus,' adds Mr. Mémeri, 'in the present instance these fires, despite their duration and extent, not only caused no rainfall, but did not coincide with the appearance of a single cloud. Still further, during the period indicated, the wind constantly blew from the same direction and the barometric curve was almost a straight line. Must we conclude from this that the examples cited by Radan, if they conform to the facts, should be regarded as mere coincidences, or that the same cause produces different effects according as it acts in the tropics or in the temperate zone?' Our own opinion is that the theory of pure coincidence is correct." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TROUBLE WITH TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS—It is now more than a month since the Marconi Company opened its transatlantic service. The daily papers have published many messages marked as having been transmitted over its lines, and some of them have made a feature of the new service. It would seem, however, that in some quarters disappointment is felt. *The Electrician* (London, November 1) says that in the first two weeks of operation it noticed but one press message transmitted by wireless telegraphy, while the speed, which, it was promised, should be thirty words a minute, seems to be nearer three. The writer of this criticism also points out that any wireless system capable of being put to immediate use can have but small effect on the business of the great cable lines. During a busy hour 25,000 paying words now pass to and from England by cable. Besides this, non-interference for many stations seems not to have been attained, nor has the problem of secrecy been solved. After quoting these strictures, an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, November 16) goes on to say:

"In reply to these criticisms the wireless system might very justly point out that the first transatlantic cable was not laid in a day, and a number of years elapsed before permanent communication was established. The wireless system has, as every one knows, a good many difficulties to overcome, but there is no theoretical reason why this can not be done satisfactorily.

"The most urgent problem in wireless telegraphy is to secure syntonization. There are two ways of attacking this. One is to design the transmitting and receiving systems so that they are, so to speak, opaque to all waves not of the desired frequency. A good deal has been done in this direction. But until some means of producing waves of a definite and constant frequency is available, interference between systems will occur. The oscillating arc seems to be a step in the right direction, but only a step, and today mechanical means of setting up the oscillations is being sought."

"THERE are few persons who know how the name of 'buckboard' came to be applied to a vehicle," says *The American Vehicle* (Philadelphia, November 15). "It was 'way back in the '20's, when the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise was almost entirely by wagon. A Dr. Buck, who for many years afterward was the military storekeeper at Washington, was then in charge of military stores en route to army posts in the Southwest. In East Tennessee much difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and there were frequent mishaps, mostly from the wagons overturning. Dr. Buck overhauled the outfit, and, abandoning the wagon bodies, long boards were set directly on the axles, or hung below; and the stores were loaded in such a manner that there were no further delays from breakdowns, and the stores safely reached their destinations. In special emergency, too, the load could be shifted or taken off in a hurry. The idea was probably not new, but Dr. Buck's example was followed, especially when roads were rough, and soon much hauling was done by the use of wheels, axles, and boards only. Now we have the buckboard, both in carriage and automobile forms, conforming closely to the original idea, tho few suspect the source of it."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHRISTMAS IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS

MUCH misapprehension seems to exist respecting the attitude of the New York Board of Education toward the Christmas exercises in the public schools. Reports have gone abroad that the Board intended to issue instructions to teachers to eliminate all references to Christ or the significance of the Christmas season from the holiday exercises. A protest against this contemplated action was begun by Canon Chase, of Brooklyn, in a sermon delivered at Grace Episcopal Church. The report spread abroad, and discussions, accompanied by resolutions, by Presbyterians, Methodists, and other bodies became rife throughout the greater city. A proposition to enjoin the Board from issuing such an order arose in certain quarters. The New York *Evening Post* declares, however, that "the Board of Education has taken no action on the subject since last February, and no orders whatever have been issued which contain any ruling as to Christmas." There is, however, it continues, "just enough basis of truth in the story to arouse misconception if not corrected"; and it goes on to say:

"The facts of the case are as follows: A year ago there were numerous protests from prominent Hebrews that the Christmas exercises as conducted in the public schools were so thoroughly based upon and wrapt up in the tenets of the Christian faith as to make it impossible for Jewish children to participate in them. As a result, hundreds of children in certain districts absented themselves from the exercises.

"Subsequently the matter was taken up by the Board of Education, and on February 13, 1907, a report on the subject presented by the Committee on Elementary Schools was adopted. This report included resolutions forbidding the singing of hymns or songs of a sectarian or denominational nature, but only by implication forbade the use of distinctly Christmas songs or carols. No objection, the report said, could be found to the use of Christmas trees, which might be considered merely to exemplify the spirit of giving and receiving, and of love and charity.

"On May 29 following, the matter came up before the Board of Superintendents, who adopted resolutions asking the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education to inform the publishers of some forty or fifty song- and text-books on music on the department's supply list 'that all sectarian hymns contained in these books should be eliminated before additional copies of said books may be supplied to the schools.'

"That is the last official action taken by any of the various school officers or boards, but some publishers have undertaken revisions in compliance with this resolution. In one instance the only two songs it was found necessary to eliminate were Aiblinger's 'Holy Night,' the famous German carol, and Schubert's 'Ave Maria.' Devotional songs such as Handel's 'Largo,' 'Lead, Kindly Light,' 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' and 'Come, Thou Almighty King' were not considered sectarian in character, and no objection was made to their remaining."

Early in the present month Mr. Frank R. Rix, director of music in the elementary schools of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, called the attention of the teachers to the resolution of the Board and advised them to comply with it. Mr. Rix is quoted as saying in explanation:

"Our duty is simply to comply with the resolutions of the Board as nearly as possible. The special music teachers under my control are not attached permanently to any one school. They are supposed to work not independently or on their own initiative, but in cooperation with the principals of the several schools where they happen to be instructing. Our purpose has been simply to omit instructions of songs in which there is mention of Christ. Naturally that shuts out practically all Christmas songs. But I don't see why songs which made mention of Santa Claus or St. Nicholas need be excluded. We have nothing to guide us in this matter. We merely have to act in the light of what appears to us a compliance with the resolutions.

"If any principal should go ahead and lay out a Christmas program of his own, there is nothing, so far as I can see, to prevent his instructing his own teachers of music to go ahead in accordance with it. In such a case, should it arise, I should simply advise my music teachers to acquiesce, and let the entire responsibility rest upon the principal. My teachers do not carry on the ordinary music instruction; that is done by teachers under the direction of the principal, over whom I have absolutely no control."

The sooner this discussion is closed the better it will be, said one of the superintendents in a later interview with the *Evening Post* reporter. He added:

"There wasn't any reason for it in the first place, and it is positively foolish when continued. I shrewdly suspect that it was started for the purpose of taking the public mind off the financial situation. It is rather a big jump, to be sure, from dollars to religion, but the past few days seem to have proved that it works all right.

"Judging from the stories and reports I have heard, the trouble has all been caused by very good and worthy people who simply did not know what they were talking about. There was never any cause for worry over Christmas. You are perfectly safe in saying that Christmas will be celebrated as of old in the schools."

THE TURNING TIDE IN ADVANCED THEOLOGY

DISSENT is heard in the radical wing as well as in the conservative against the modern laudation of Jesus as the "great religious genius." This view of him, it will be remembered, emphasizes his attributes as the great teacher and exemplar, always with the understanding that he is *not* a divine being nor in any special sense the son of God. Conservative scholars have listened to this watchword and rallying cry of the advanced schools of theology and have asserted that it was not an honoring, but a dishonoring, of the real Christ of the church's faith. This view is also exprest by Wilhelm von Schneten in a noteworthy work entitled "The Modern Jesus Cult." The author is himself a pronounced radical of the modern school in Germany and not an adherent of the church's conception of Christ; but the modern picture of Jesus is to his mind not only a violence to the convictions of the church, but a false deduction from its premises. From his work we glean the following:

The modern Jesus cult is a romantic reverence for the "human" or the "historical" Jesus, the way for which was prepared by Herder, and was put into distinct theological formulas by Schleiermacher, was then fully developed by Ritschl, and in recent years, in hundreds of variant forms, has become popular through thousands of publications, by the lectures of "critical" theologians and the preaching of "liberal" pulpits. In fact the Jesus problem has become the great religious question of the day, around which all other religious convictions and life in modern times seem to circle. It is on this recognition of Jesus as their Master that liberal theologians base their claim that what they teach is "Christianity." When they appeal to the authority of Jesus they think they can prove the purity and greatness of any doctrine. They insist that by searching for the "original sense" of the teachings of Jesus they can serve the religious needs of the present day best. In every sphere of discussion, including the practical problems of sociology, an appeal is made to Jesus. The dangerous tendencies of Social Democracy are to be overcome by leading the people back to the primitive moral teachings of the "historical" Christ. In the praise of the Master's virtues as a man the skeptical scholar of scientific research thinks he has found a real Christianity. Jesus is "the purest, the greatest of all human personalities"; "he alone gives to life a real purpose and aim;" "he is the ideal of the human race," "the ideal perfect man, the example for human conduct and life;" "one in whose free and sacred person we find a recompense for all that which we otherwise have lost." In one word, the entire religion of the modern man, as Naumann ex-

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pressly declares, is a cult or worship of the ideal human being Jesus, "the religious and ethical model." The veneration for his human personality, faith in the "eternal" significance of his words, and pious imitation of his love for others is represented to be "the essence of Christianity," the one and the only thing that constitutes true religion.

What is to be thought of this claim? Can the modern Jesus cult of liberal theology be called "Christian"? A fair judgment of the premises will doubtlessly declare that the proper answer must be in the negative. The Jesus cult of the day does injustice to the sources and can not supply the real religious needs of the human heart. Dr. von Schneten argues:

It must not be forgotten that Christianity is, as the name implies, not faith in Jesus, but faith in Christ, and faith in Jesus only in so far as Jesus is regarded, as Christ is, as the Redeemer and the son of God; moreover, a "son of God" and a "Redeemer" in the real historical sense of the term, and not in a modernized emphasizing of these expressions into general and meaningless terms. In a word, Christianity is a Christ-religion, is faith in redemption solely and alone through the true son of God, Jesus Christ. Whether this faith is one that now is out of date or not, whether it be a true or a false faith, everybody must decide for himself; but that in him, and in him alone, the "essence of true Christianity" is to be found can not be doubted for a moment. Not Jesus the man, not the revered preacher and teacher of morals, who sealed his convictions, as is claimed, by his death, is the person who has conquered the hearts of mankind and overcome the decaying civilization of the old Greco-Roman world and brought to his feet the barbaric hordes of Europe; but he who accomplished this was the Christ, who suffered, who died as the divine Savior on the cross, which thereby has become the grand symbol of the sacrifice of a God for the welfare of man. It is this faith in the divine redemption that has been reechoed in the hymns and prayers of Christianity and that has revolutionized the world. The joys of Christmas, of Easter, the majestic hopes of the martyrs, the sublime faith of true Christianity can be explained only on this ground, but never on the basis of a "historical" Christ, a great moral teacher or a model moralist. And to the present day it is this faith that upholds and develops the church and makes Christianity the greatest power in the thoughts and lives of men and of nations. Even the non-Christian philosophy, that does not agree with the church's conception of Christ, must recognize historically and in the present life of the church the Christ as the son of God as the center and heart of Christianity in its world mission and work. A philosophy can not change facts.

Of this great central thought and power the modern conceptions of Jesus as the "great man" deprives the gospel; and, what is more, is directly contrary to what the gospels intend to teach, and do teach when taken in the sense of their promulgators. The Jesus of the gospels, even of the Synoptics, is not a mere man, not even the best of men, but on the whole the Christ of the traditional teachings of the church. In this respect there is no substantial difference between John and the other three gospels; and it is incorrect to reconstruct a kind of a human "historical" Christ out of the Synoptics. This can be done only by doing violence, *e.g.*, to the narratives of Matthew and Luke concerning the virgin birth of Jesus. We may not believe these things, but the gospels certainly want to teach them, and the elimination of these elements by liberal theology does violence to the sources for the life of Jesus.

Even Professor Bousset, the author of "Jesus," declares that the oldest of our gospel records, that of Mark, already depicts Jesus not only as the Messiah of the Jewish people, but also as the eternal son of God.

In view of these facts it must be maintained that the modern Jesus cult of liberal theology is practically an empty thing and little more than a mountain of words, but of no religious value, and can not even claim to be "Christian."

This free and frank discussion of the inner hollowness of the pretentions of liberal theology to reverence for Jesus, coming as it does from a liberal pen, is naturally attracting a great deal of attention and is by conservative church papers generally regarded as the first evidence of a sober second thought in advanced circles and possibly as the beginning of a turn for the better in radical theology.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE COINAGE MOTTO

VERY few of the religious papers have been outspoken in opposition to the President's act relative to the new gold coins. Some there are that wholly disapprove of leaving off the motto "In God We Trust." But even among these we find frequently the reason against the act is its inexpediency, and hence a fear of its misconstruction. Journals like *The Churchman* (New York) and *The Westminster* (Presbyterian, Philadelphia) believe with the President that the omission of the motto indicates a higher spirit of reverence. "It is precisely those who feel most the presence of God everywhere," says the former, "who shrink most from the misuse of the divine name." *The Westminster* observes:

"The motto is a relic from the days when pious phrases were inscribed on regalia, public documents, weapons of war, and coins. They have been omitted, one by one, not perhaps because real trust in God has waned, but because of an increasing sense of their incongruity and a keener sense of their true meaning. There is a feeling of repulsion when the name of our Father and of the Prince of Peace is put on cannon as men remember that the Master said, 'Put up thy sword into his place, for all they who draw the sword shall perish by the sword,' and 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.' The name of the God of Truth on short-weight coins stirs emotions the reverse of religious. God for Christians means him who was incarnate in our Lord, and his word regarding coins infallibly recurs to the mind, 'Render unto Cæsar therefore the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.' Moreover, he bade his disciples to be unlike the Gentiles, who were anxiously busy in the pursuit of worldly gain. We are not prepared to say that our business has yet been so redeemed that we can put his name on the symbol of commerce which is still described as warfare and which in fact is characterized by competition and the lust of individual gain."

In sympathy with the sentiment contained in the last sentence here quoted, *The American Hebrew* (New York) declares that "the real question which should agitate the American people is not the restoration of God to its coinage, but to its life." *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) is not apprehensive of a secularizing spirit. "That taking it off is an evidence that we as a nation are tending toward infidelity we do not believe for one minute," it asserts. "Such phrases do not make a Christian nation; a Christian nation is made only by her citizens being Christian."

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) declines "to connect this incident with France's removal from her courts of justice of the motto 'God Protect France.' The spirit is altogether different." "Let the inscription go," cries *The Living Church* (Episcopalian, Milwaukee); "and let no one suppose that the Christian religion is at stake when it goes." The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) confesses to a change of heart. Referring to the President's act it says:

"On the whole, we believe he is right. At first thought some good people may not agree with him, but we believe that the more they consider the matter the more they will come to his way of thinking. At first we were unfavorably imprest by his action, but we have changed, and must now approve it. There is such a thing as making sacred things too common. Our religious faith should not be hidden in a napkin, but neither should it be too publicly and constantly paraded. It may thus be cheapened. Texts of Scripture may be degraded by unwise display, and being thrust into unseemly places and connections. There are suitable times and places for such things, and there are some unsuitable. Opinions may differ as to whether the coin of the country is a proper place for the beautiful motto in question, but we believe the majority of the people will approve the President's act, and that Congress will not restore the motto."

Mildly dissident is *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenominational, New York) which believes the President will think differently about the matter "when he takes a more careful review" of it. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) takes up one

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of the President's objections and declares that the fault was with our short-weight coins when the motto became a vehicle of jesting. It says:

"Instances of irreverence in the expressions that were current in connection with our short-weight silver coins, such as,' In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We Do Not Pay,' and so on, were not irreverence but rather the reverse. In these instances the motto on the coins prodded our national conscience, and these expressions, tho colloquially used, stung us with a sense of our inconsistency in putting such a motto on such coins. But the wrong was in the coins and not in the motto, and in the very instances the President adduces against the inscription it did good and not evil."

Opposition is exprest by *The Christian Herald* (New York), which asserts that "we are a Christian nation, and there can be nothing incongruous in the honest and reverent recognition of the fact in our business and public affairs."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) calls the omission of the motto "a great mistake," "an irreverence." It quotes with approval *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) in saying, "It is an irreverence to flout the reverential attitude of the Republic." Finally, *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) confesses to a feeling of disappointment at the President's excuse that "the presence of the motto has become an act of irreverence." Further:

"It would justify the striking of temperance laws and Sabbath laws from the statute-books of every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Because a good law is treated with disrespect by lawbreakers is no argument for its repeal. The principle advanced would justify the abrogation of the Ten Commandments. It is not so many years ago that one of the members of the United States Senate spoke of the Decalog as being an 'iridescent dream.' Would Mr. Roosevelt approve of the expunging of the Decalog because some men treat it with lightness and irreverence?"

DR. ABBOTT'S "ENCYCLICAL"

FOLLOWING the example of the Pope, *The Outlook* publishes an "encyclical" on "Traditionalism vs. Modernism." Dr. Abbott, the presumable author, calls attention to the Pope's recent pronouncement, and also to Father Tyrrell's "Much Abused Letter" (both of which were given in part in THE LITERARY DIGEST) and invites his readers "to compare the three documents with one another and with the teachings of Jesus Christ, and come to their own conclusion." Recalling that the Pope has characterized Modernism as the "synthesis of all heresies," he suggests, tho with modesty, that he has attempted to define "the synthesis of all orthodoxies." He proceeds:

"Religion is not a series of dogmas imposed on man by authority. Belief in such dogmas is not faith, disbelief in them is not infidelity. Religion is not a set of rules for the government of human conduct. Obedience to such rules is not religion, disobedience is not irreligion. Religion is a life springing up within the soul—the life of God in the soul of man. If this definition seems too vague, then let us say that it is the life of faith, reverence, conscience, hope, love; or, to borrow Edward Everett Hale's definition, Religion is to look up, not down; forward, not backward; out, not in; and to lend a hand.

"Religion is natural—as natural as spring. Religion is supernatural—as supernatural as spring. Religion is life; and life is both natural and supernatural, for it is the natural manifestation of the supernatural. There is something in nature more than appears; this something is supernatural. There is something in humanity more than appears; this something is supernatural. To be in harmony with this Power who is more than the sum of all the powers, with the Life who is more than the sum of all the living, is religion."

Continuing, *The Outlook* likens religion to art, because it is "to feel beauty of conduct and character and to be able so to produce beauty of conduct and character that others shall perceive it"—as art does with form and color. Analogous to music, "religion is the power to perceive the harmony of conduct and character with the highest standards, and to produce such conduct and character as become in turn a worthy standard for others." By analogies similar to the preceding, religion is further likened to literature and to science. Then the writer goes on to the more positive part of his pronunciamento. The church is not the source of religion, he asserts; religion is the source of the church. "If there were no church there would still be religion; if there were no religion, there could be no church." Again:

"The church is the invisible fellowship which binds together all who rejoice in the life of faith, reverence, conscience, hope, and love, and are endeavoring to promote that life in themselves and others. The churches are different organic expressions of this inorganic church, as universities are different organic expressions of the one inorganic scholarly life. The churches express the spiritual aspirations of mankind, as the universities express the intellectual aspirations of mankind. If there were no intellectual aspirations, there would be no universities; if there were no spiritual aspirations, there would be no churches. The universities have a certain kind of authority. What the scientific experts declare to be established by their observations the unscientific world generally accepts as established. But the source of this authority is not the decrees of faculties; it is the careful observations of students scattered through the different universities, and collating, comparing, and correcting their several observations. The churches have a certain kind of authority. What the great body of those who are living a life of faith and hope and love testify to be facts in their experience—as, for example, their experience of communion in prayer with an unseen God—may well be accepted as an established fact of experience. But it is established, not by the hierarchy or the theologians, but by the common experience of unnumbered honest and trustworthy souls."

The Bible is not the source of religion, but "an expression of religion." We read:

"The Bible is the expression of the religious experience of men of the olden time who were living lives of faith and hope and love, and have written their experiences in their pursuit after God. . . . The Bible is called a revelation because it reveals or unveils or discovers—that is, uncovers—these hidden experiences of the soul. It reveals or unveils or discovers God in history, in nature, in personal experience, and we take courage and press on to find what these ancient men have found and experience what they have experienced.

"Jesus Christ is not the source of religion. Religion existed before Jesus Christ came into the world. It exists among peoples who never heard of Jesus Christ. He did not come to found religion, nor to found a special form of religion. . . . Jesus Christ has clearly and carefully defined his mission—'I have come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.' He came to enrich that life of faith and reverence and conscience and hope and love which is religion. He came to furnish a concrete object for our faith in his own life and character; to make reverence more easy for us by furnishing us with an object worthy of our highest reverence. . . . . .

"To be a Christian is not to attempt to conform our lives to the Ten Commandments—to be careful not to be idolaters, or Sabbath-breakers, or disobedient to parents, or evil-doers to our neighbors. It is not to attempt to translate the Sermon on the Mount into rules for correct conduct, and scrupulously conform our conduct to them. It is to take from Christ the gift of spiritual life as a child takes the gift of intellectual and social and religious life from his mother. It is to be a believer in Christ, a disciple of Christ, a follower of Christ. And to be a believer in Christ is not to believe in the church's definition of him, it is not to construct a system of theology out of his teaching and believe in that. It is to believe in him; it is to admire him, to trust in him, to wish to be like him. To be a disciple of Christ is not the same as to be a disciple of the church, to learn its catechism and accept its theology. It is to be a pupil of Christ and study his sayings, that we may learn the nature of the true life and the laws of true living, that we may learn how to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, and what is the highest meaning of these three words—sobriety, righteousness, and godliness. To be a follower of Christ is to recognize that he has come into the world to make it a happier and a better world, and to join ourselves to him in a life endeavor to accomplish this divine purpose."

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LETTERS AND ART

TELEPATHY AND HYPNOTISM DRAMATIZED

THE frustration by hypnotic power of a murder in the third act of Augustus Thomas's "The Witching Hour," now being played at the Hackett Theater, New York, has brought out almost every shade of critical comment from sheer skepticism to sheer credulity. The hero of the play is assailed by a man with a gun. While the weapon is held close to his heart, and his enemy is maddened to the point of desperation, *Jack Brookfield* flashes on an overhead light and looks firmly into the murderer's eyes. "You can not kill me," he says. "You can not pull that trigger. You can not even hold that gun." The revolver falls to the floor. Hypnotism and telepathy, it may be said, are the themes of the play, and they are wrought out into such ingenious forms of expression that the play is receiving high praise for its technical mastery.

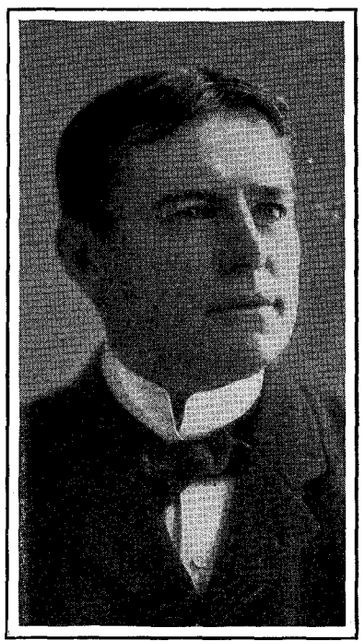
Back of the psychic phenomena is the idea that "a thought is a dynamic force for good or evil, and the man or woman who produces it is responsible for it." "Assuming Mr. Thomas's premises," says the critic of the New York *Times*, "one finds only a reasonable progression," and even this point (the frustrated shooting) "is entirely logical in pursuance of what has come before." From this position all the way to absolute negation we find the critics ranging themselves. Mr. Metcalfe, in *Life* (New York), is of the latter mind. He writes:

"When a playwright can fix up a situation and save his hero's life by making him think a revolver out of the villain's clutch, it is going a little bit outside the rules. What would become of our most stirring dramas if all the persecuted heroine had to do was to think herself out of the donjon keep? What excuse for 'Romeo and Juliet' if all the amatory *Montague* had to do to gain the fair *Capulet* was to think her out of her family's custody? Throw probability and possibility to the dogs, as Mr. Thomas does in this play, and we get back to the dramatized fairy-tale. He almost makes us go with him in his beliefs, tho, because he puts up a plausible case, with a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States as a star witness, and supports the testimony by having his hero read a poker hand from across a large room and with his back turned. We also have Mr. Thomas's authority for the statement that every psychologist in the world is a believer in telepathy. We also know equally well that every discerning negro is a believer in certain qualities of a rabbit's hind foot gathered under the proper conditions. But we don't therefore dramatize the rabbit's foot and try to convince paying audiences of its supernatural power."

JOHN MASON,

Whose acting of *Jack Brookfield* in "The Witching Hour" has helped to make the play one of the successes of this season.

In spite of this situation, which makes "The Witching Hour" one of the most talked-about plays of the moment, Mr. Thomas has produced a drama which Mr. Winter calls "a permanent addition to the literature of our stage." American it certainly is, not alone in *locale*, being placed in Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C., but in temper, in suggestive allusion to current events, the same as was seen in "The Man of the Hour," and in its preoccupation with supernatural ideas. There is even furnished another evidence of the domestication of the Norwegian dramatist among us, as was said last year about "The Great Divide." The "Ibsenism" of Mr. Thomas's play is thus presented in *The Sun* (New York) by Mr. W. P. Eaton:



AUGUSTUS THOMAS,

Who has built up a telling drama on the idea that "a thought is a dynamic force for good or evil; and the man or woman who produces it is responsible for it."

"With the most humble apologies to Mr. Thomas, whose prejudices on the subject have been exprest in print, we venture to say it is an example of Ibsen in America.

"There is something so slyly comical in that last idea that one is tempted to pause and dally with it. Unless a none too trustworthy memory has entirely forsaken us, Mr. Thomas has on more than one occasion repudiated any interest in Ibsen; he has scorned his subject-matter and spelled America large after the fashion of speakers full of baked meats. Yet here he is writing a drama where 'the ghost of a woman influenced a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States'; where telepathy and hypnotism play leading rôles; where the mental attitude of 500,000 excited Kentuckians influences a jury shut up in a room; where, in short, the things which abide 'below the threshold' of human consciousness, the dim, unproved, disturbing facts of life—if facts they be—are the ghostly protagonists of the play. Does Mr. Thomas suppose he could have done this if Ibsen had not shown him how—yes, and shown the public how to understand him? Does he suppose—granting that he could have written the play fifteen years ago—the Hackett Theater would have been packed at every performance to see it? If he likes, let us just attribute the influence to telepathy."

In brief outline the "story" of the play is sketched by Mr. Winter in *The Tribune* (New York) in these words:

"The principal character is a highly intellectual man, *John Brookfield*, a gambler, who, on the development of the plot, finds himself to be possest of extraordinary hypnotic faculty. That faculty he exercises upon a jury, engaged in the trial of a youth who, in sudden frenzy of inherited aversion to a cat's-eye jewel, has killed a man for obtruding that offensive gem upon his notice. *Brookfield*, likewise, through the medium of the press, inflames the public mind against the prosecuting attorney in that trial, and it is intimated that the jury is, hypnotically, or 'telepathically,' imprest by the transference of thought from the community. *Whipple*, at any rate, is acquitted. The discredited prosecutor thereupon tries to murder *Brookfield*, but that gifted man's hypnotic power serves to protect him. There is much more of this mystical philosophy in the piece, and probably Mr. Thomas is correct in his conviction that thought-transference plays an exceedingly important part in all the affairs of human life. There is no startling novelty in the abstract proposition. A deft use of it has been made, in 'The Witching Hour,' and the result is one of the most interesting, subtly suggestive, and potentially intellectual dramas that have been produced in many years. Its success was decisive."

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THE ENGLISH "HALL OF FAME"

NOTHING succeeds so well at setting the literary world by the ears as creating a hall of fame. The rancors of our own struggles in this respect are not allayed before England has plunged itself into a similar broil. In the redecorated reading-room of the British Museum the dome has been divided off into twenty spaces, one of which is preempted by a clock and the nineteen remaining have been filled with names, chosen as "the greatest and most representative in English literature." According to the trustees they are:

Chaucer	Bacon	Pope	Carlyle
Caxton	Milton	Gibbon	Macaulay
Tindale	Locke	Wordsworth	Tennyson
Spenser	Addison	Scott	Browning
Shakespeare	Swift	Byron	

From dispatches it would seem that this hall of fame had been turned into a bowling-alley with few of these literary ninepins left to stand on end. The Irish have bowled over Swift because he

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

OLD WOMAN CUTTING HER NAILS,
By Rembrandt.

Said to be more coveted by art-collectors and connoisseurs than any other available Rembrandt in the world. Secured from the Kann collection by an American.

was an Irishman only by accident of birth, and have cried out for Goldsmith. The Scots wonder what critical fate has overtaken Burns. Dr. Johnson, who has given his name to an "age," is noticed as unremembered in the list. Tennyson and Browning might well tremble in Elysium when they see men anxious to shoulder them out to give room for Shelley and Keats. As for the novelists, they go begging entirely, because, according to the statement of one of the trustees, fiction is "less important than other branches of literary art." Scott, the only dealer in novelistic lore here admitted, is given his place as a poet.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* obtained from Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," these observations:

"The list of names is interesting. It is inevitable that a few which one would like to see there should be omitted. I think room might well have been found for Dryden, Johnson, Burke, Burns. I wonder what Carlyle and Macaulay would say about the preference of themselves to Dryden and Johnson. I fully admit the difficulty of determining whom to omit from the existing list in order to make room for my four suggestions. However reluctantly, I should be inclined to sacrifice Locke, Addison, Carlyle, Browning."

From the same source we learn that George Bernard Shaw took up the bowls and knocked out Spenser, then Locke and Addison. Pope and Wordsworth shivered under his onset without absolutely falling, but Tennyson and Browning went down altogether. Bunyan, Fielding, Blake, Shelley, Ruskin, Dickens, and Butler were his preferences. He is quoted as saying:

"I hastily correct the more outrageous omissions. When you have only nineteen windows it is ridiculous to waste them on genteel third-rate minds like Addison, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, while Bunyan, Blake, and Shelley are being crowded out."

Frederic Harrison admits "the difficulty of screwing British literary worthies into nineteen holes," but mentions these as the "salient omissions":

"Hume, the greatest of our philosophers, and
"Fielding, the greatest of our novelists.
"And what will Scots say to a list which contains Browning, and not Burns?
"And what will Irishmen say to a list which contains Addison, and not Goldsmith?
"Are there no spaces for Thackeray, Dickens, or Johnson, Gray, and Richardson?"

Herbert Trench and Edmund Gosse commend the selection made by the trustees, we are told, and so, to a certain extent, does Hall Caine.

ROMANCE OF PICTURE-COLLECTING

AMERICAN millionaire picture-buyers, according to Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, seem to think that the only way for America "to get on a level" with the older nations is for them to acquire, "so far as possible, the pictures they have seen in Europe." Rumors that America would bid for the cream of the great Kann collection of pictures have been gratefully cherished ever since the pictures were sold by the Kann estate in Paris last May. Now it is authoritatively stated by the New York *Times* that the greater part of the pictures have been acquired by J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, P. A. B. Widener, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, George Gould, and Senator Clark. Mr. Altman, it is reported, is now the possessor of three of the finest Rembrandts out of the eleven which gave the Kann collection a world-wide fame. Mr. Morgan has the Ghirlandajo that hung for a long period in the National Gallery before Mr. Kann acquired it. Mrs. Huntington acquires many of the French pictures, together with a Rembrandt and two Frans Hals.

As Sir Caspar tells the story of the Kann collection in the December *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, the modern collector becomes a sort of romantic hero engaged in a golden quest. The private European collections that are likely to come into the market are closely watched, he says, since there alone is the modern hunting-ground. The knights that rode forth for the Kann collection were circumvented by one bolder than the rest, as Sir Caspar shows:

"At the critical moment, a famous art-dealer has shown his sagacity by stepping in and paying a crushing price for the entire collection, which he knows may not find a customer outside of America.

"As Americans are aware, they have a great many millionaires, but a millionaire's courage does not always extend to dealing in art, and even the boldest of them might hesitate before he would undertake a five-million-dollar purchase, plus whatever commission the art-dealer chose to put upon it."

The writer, whose article was prepared before the definite reports about the pictures were made known, here prophesies what has actually happened—the breaking up of the collection among

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several buyers. Of all the courageous millionaires whose money is less to them than the possession of the world's famous pictures Mr. Kann must have been the prince of collectors. Sir Caspar relates, "from personal knowledge," how Kann bought some of the pictures. He says:

"In parenthesis, I may explain that there are two sorts of collectors: those who buy pictures because they appreciate and love them, and those who, in addition, buy them as an investment. Kann, I am obliged to admit, belonged to the latter. He was, I believe, a Hamburg man, originally; a banker and broker. . . . .

"With his vast wealth, Kann turned his attention to the collecting of paintings. He was kept well informed of the movements of celebrated pictures. Auctions are plentiful in Europe, and splendid records exist of these auctions, in the shape of catalogs, copies of which can be found in most public art libraries. These catalogs are produced at great expense, and are thoroughly illustrated with photogravures and photographs. Kann's agents would trace the pictures down from owner to owner, and, having made up his mind that he wanted a certain picture, Kann would go boldly up and, without any attempt at haggling, name a price that absolutely commanded a sale.

"As an example of his masterful way of doing things, I may mention two notable cases from my own personal knowledge. Kann heard that Henry Willett, the Quaker brewer, of Brighton, England, had a picture by Ghirlandajo, and took the trouble of going from Paris to London, and from London to Brighton, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Willett. Without any beating about the bush, Kann stated that he had come to buy the Ghirlandajo, which Willett had loaned to the National Gallery, in London. Mr. Willett, who was not in the habit of selling pictures, was very much offended. But nothing could abash Mr. Kann. He said: 'Well, Mr. Willett, we are both business men, and time is valuable. You bought that picture through Sir Charles Robinson for four hundred pounds sterling, and I offer you four thousand ($20,000) for it.' Mr. Willett, who was a practical man, altho he did not care to sell the picture, immediately agreed. In Mr. Willett's

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN,

By Frans Hals.

One of the masterpieces of the Kann collection to come to America.

house, in a back parlor, he had two pictures by Gérard David, and he thought that perhaps Mr. Kann might like to relieve him of them. He took Mr. Kann into the room and showed them. Mr. Kann said, 'They are fine pictures, and if I have room in my gallery I will take them at the same proportionate increase in price that I paid for the Ghirlandajo over what you bought it at.' And within a few weeks he sent another check for four thousand pounds for the Gérard Davids, which Mr. Willett had also bought for four hundred."

Now "a man who acquired pictures in that irresistible manner was sure to get the cream of the collections in Europe," observes

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

PORTRAIT OF GIOVANNA DEGLI ALBIZZI,

By Ghirlandajo.

This picture, now secured by J. P. Morgan, will probably be the most valuable Italian painting in America.

Sir Caspar, "and Mr. Kann did so, and if we only knew the history of his other acquisitions it would probably be the same story." But prices twenty years ago paid by Mr. Kann that were then considered "astounding" are now "ridiculously cheap." "I have heard," says the Metropolitan director, "but I have not seen it in print, that the expert estimate of the value of the Ghirlandajo is about one hundred thousand dollars, and from prices paid in America I do not consider it overvalued." Admitting that "it is within the range of possibility that the original presentment of La bella Giovanna may yet delight the thousands of yearly visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, New York City," Sir Caspar tells a further part of the history of this picture. Thus:

"I am sorry, as an Englishman, to admit that this picture was for years in the National Gallery, in London, and might have become the property of that institution had the directors cared to ask for it, for Mr. Willett would have been glad to make it over to them, even tho it had cost him the large sum of two thousand dollars.

"It seems that one day the late Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, the director of the South Kensington Museum, mentioned to Mr. Willett that there was a nice picture over in Paris. 'You can get it for a nominal sum—ten thousand francs. You ought to buy it. Sir Charles Robinson is over there, and you had better ask him to see it.' Mr. Willett immediately wrote Sir Charles Robinson, asking

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him to look at the picture, saying that he would buy it if Sir Charles approved. Sir Charles Robinson replied, 'I have seen the picture and bought it for you; and if you do not like it I will take it off your hands.' But Mr. Willett knew that Sir Charles would not have bought the picture unless it was worth the price, so he thanked him for his trouble, and sent him a check for the amount.

"The picture is a portrait of Giovanna degli Albizzi, the wife of Lorenzo Tornabuoni, and is inscribed in Latin with the modest expression of the talented artist's feeling: 'Art! Couldst thou depict character and mind, there would be no more beautiful presentment in the world'; that is to say, that she was better even than his picture.

"It was a great disappointment to art-lovers in England that this picture was not added to the national collection, as it might easily have been; for, from my twenty-five years' friendship with Mr. Henry Willett, I am quite sure that had this picture been asked for he would have been most willing to present it to the nation."

COLOR SYMBOLISM IN MEDIEVAL ART

SYMBOLISM in art is to some extent art artificialized. Art is intended to appeal to the passions and emotions; symbolism appeals to the reason and the memory. Thus the *leit motivs*, or "typical phrases," of Wagner's operas, which he has himself explained in a short treatise, have called forth much criticism from musical experts because they are merely symbols telling his audience when to weep or smile. An analogous use of color in art, says Arnaldo Cervesato in *Italia Moderna* (Rome), is found in medieval paintings. But from the earliest time, he remarks, color has been held to be symbolical, and he traces this principle back to Homer, as shown in the relation of good and bad omens to various colors. In later ages color symbolism appears in the hues of national banners and battle-flags. Tamerlane used a crude system of flag signals at the siege of Ancyra, his threatening messages to the beleaguered garrison being plainly read by an evidently well-understood symbolism of colors, white meaning peace, red meaning bloodshed, and black, despair and defeat. The colors of the stones in the high priest's breastplate had their mystic meanings and a similar symbolism pervaded the services and celebrations of the Western Church. Dante employed color along the same lines in his Divine Comedy. Of the three theological virtues "he represented Charity as robed in red, warm and bright"; Hope was in green, "like a living, growing plant"; Faith, "white as freshly fallen snow."

Mr. Cervesato proceeds to analyze the famous picture of Fra Angelico, "The Coronation of the Virgin," and shows how completely its color scheme is symbolical. He also points out why the early Italian religious painters avoid shadow, and preserve flat color of various tints in their works. He says:

"No one can deny that the pictures of the blessed Fra Angelico present examples of symbolic coloring. While certain tints are wanting, those that the painter employs are so disposed as to serve a certain purpose. This we see exemplified in his 'Coronation of the Virgin' in the Louvre and also in the Uffizi. It would seem as if here he intended to represent 'the triumph of chastity,' for grouped around the Madonna and the Redeemer are the saints most representative of that virtue. There is St. George, who saved a virgin from the symbolical dragon; there is the Baptist, who condemned the impurity of Herodias, there are Agnes and Clara, who died in defense of their innocence. . . . And the colors he employs in this picture seem to have been carefully chosen to symbolize the meaning of the picture in accordance with their traditional value.

"Thus white, color of the robe of Jesus, symbol of divine wisdom, is used to indicate the absolute truth which belongs to the Supreme Being. Blue, the color of Mary's robe, represents chastity, innocence, and candor; while red, which is the color of John Baptist's garment, is typical of suffering, as well as of charity; and pink, in which the surrounding saints are vested, means truthfulness and freedom from guile. It is the color of the rose, fairest of flowers. Green, in which the redeemed are robed in this picture, symbolizes hope, regeneration, and eternal rest.

"It is particularly noteworthy that the tints which are symbolical of the vices are absolutely excluded from both these pictures. Brown is not to be found there, for it is the color of the Satanic smoke whose object is to obscure the divine fire. Black is also wanting, for it represents error and death; so is gray, the color of ashes and of penitence. It is produced by the combination of black and white, virtue and vice, holy joy and divine punishment; it is in short a symbol of that lukewarmness, mediocrity, and indecision which God abhors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT AUTHORSHIP REALLY IS

AUTHORSHIP comes from a state of mind similar to that resulting in "conversion," says Prof. George R. Carpenter, of Columbia College. Being, in his view, "really a strange, an almost inexplicable psychological process," one of the astounding phenomena of the age must be the number of people essaying authorship. The phenomenon is not lost on the Professor, who observes in *The Sewanee Review* (New York, October) that "it seems at times as if every woman one met had a novel in her desk, every man a play in his pocket." He reminds us that "authorship is scarcely a real profession" and rather recommends that its fruits be looked upon as a by-product. We read:

"The process involves, as a rule, an emotional state almost precisely parallel to that so well described by Professor James in his 'Varieties of Religious Experience.' It is analogous to the psychological phenomenon of conversion. Succeeding a long period of unrest and perturbation, of ill-coordinated impulses toward expression, comes at last a moment of illumination, as it were, in which the imagination bursts into flower. A new, an individual form reveals itself; the architecture of the whole work becomes clear; and the author composes to the bidding of an inner voice.

"Then follow months or years of patient labor in adjustment and readjustment, and at last a new work of literature is added to the world's store, a new instrument for the interpretation of life, a new message from man to mankind. There are *fewer* real authors than profess themselves as such—*more* real authors than we imagine who are ignorant of their power. I counsel then for authors in general other callings than that of authorship—professions that will give them greater knowledge of life, more leisure for meditation, more opportunity for the workings within them of the mysterious power which is their birthright, but which is not often to be wielded at the command of the owner, and which can not wisely be submitted to the beck and call of the publisher."

In the same article Professor Carpenter expresses his belief that we have grounds for encouragement in the attitude of the general public toward literature. The situation in the United States will not suffer in comparison, he thinks, with conditions in England or France or Germany. We read further:

"After a short absence from the country one is amazed, for example, to see the number of wholly new periodicals, each with a surprizingly large body of readers. The amount of capital invested in these various ways of supplying the public with literature is simply enormous. The publisher of to-day, too, is an enlightened and sagacious capitalist. He is no longer contented to be a mere passive dealer in books—a middleman, as it were. He is an instigator, almost a producer, of literature. Through skilful and trained agents he informs himself of the trend of emotional and intellectual life throughout the land, studying the outcropping tastes and impulses of the public, until he is satisfied that some large mass of people is silently, unconsciously yearning for some enjoyment or information that has not yet been supplied. Through other agents, then—through trained and skilful writers—he attempts to satisfy these as yet unexprest, unrealized longings. By such means, by such creative imagination, we might almost say, does the American publisher exert an exceedingly strong influence on the ideals and aspirations of the public at large."

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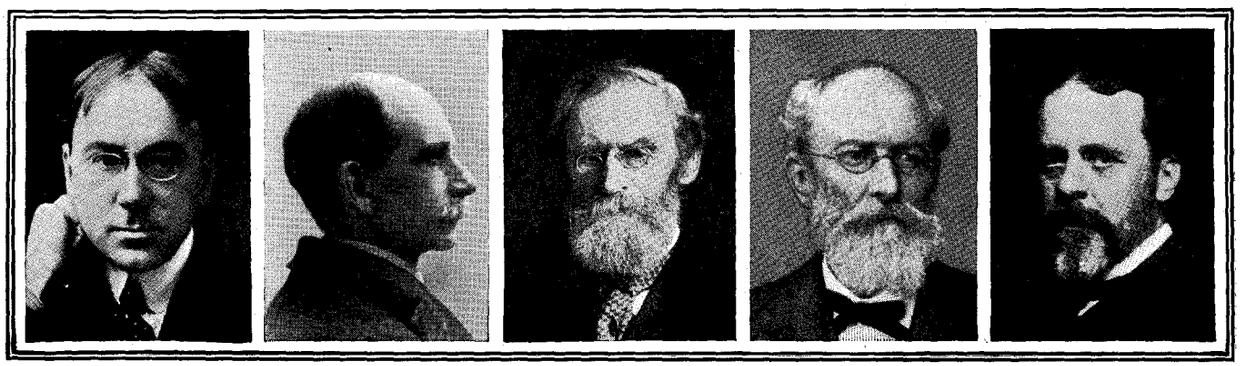

GELETT BURGESS. FREDERIC CROWNINSHIELD. CARL SCHURZ. ROBERT WATERS. BARRETT WENDELL.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abbott, Lyman, D.D. The Parables. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxx–193. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Alston, Leonard, M.A. The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa: A Discussion of the Main Difficulties of the Color Question. 12mo, pp. ix–136. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Bacon, Dolores. In High Places. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. Northwestern Fights and Fighters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxi–373. New York: The McClure Co.

Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty at Home. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Burgess, Gelett. The Maxims of Methuselah. Being the Advice given by the Patriarch in His Nine Hundred Sixty and Ninth Year to His Great Grandson at Shem's Coming of Age in Regard to Women. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 108. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.

Burleigh, C. B. The Kenton Pines or Raymond Benson in College. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–382. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Burr, Anna Robeson. The Jessop Bequest. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 402. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Bury, J. B., M.A. A Student's History of Greece. Edited and Prepared for American High Schools and Academies. By Everett Kimball, Ph.D. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xviii–377. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. Kilo. Being the Love Story of Eliph Hewlett, Book Agent. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: The McClure Co.

Caffin, Charles H. The Story of American Painting: The Evolution of Painting in America from Colonial Times to the Present. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–396. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50 net.

Campbell, R. J., M.A. New Theology Sermons. 12mo, pp. xiii–294. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Carey, Rosa Nouchette. The Angel of Forgiveness. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 418. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Cattelle, W. R. The Pearl: Its Story, Its Charm, and Its Value. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 376. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Crowninshield, Frederic. Under the Laurel. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

In an age when it has become an axiom with publishers that volumes of new verse can no longer find more than a few hundred purchasers, it is a source of real joy to meet with a collection deserving, as does Mr. Crowninshield's, a generous welcome from the world of culture. Mr. Crowninshield is a poet; his writings have not only form but substance; they show not alone imagination, but sanity, right feeling, and sound thinking. One of his sonnets, which has for its theme a famous New York club, the Century, reads as follows:

Kind, stedfast friends? Oh, yes, we meet them there,
In that well-famed, selectest company,
That leafy islet on a sterile sea,
That lush oasis mid the reaches bare,
Uncultivate—the thirsting soul's despair!
Yet other haunts, and other groups there be
Where wit prevails with brilliant repartee;
And as for love—we have it everywhere.
Why is it then we hold the place so high?
For its fair culture? for its standard pure,
And those sweet mutual deeds that justify
Man's life? Oh, no, it is because the lure
Of gleaming gold hath not the power to buy
Predominance, nor Honor's forfeiture.

De Boigne, The Comtesse of. Memoirs. Edited from the original manuscript of Mr. Charles Nicoulland. 1815–1819. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xi–375. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Francis, Philip W. The Remarkable Adventures of Little Boy Pip. Relating the Thrilling and Hazardous Journey of a Little Lad over the Meadow to the Place Where the Sky Comes Down, and His Amazing Experiences within the Enchanted Swamp on an Extended Excursion Personally Conducted by our Mutual Friend the Welsh Rabbit. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 60. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

The Great Galleries of Europe. The Luxembourg, The Tate, The Louvre (Paris), and The National Gallery (London). Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 63. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. Four volumes. Each 35 cents.

Gibson, Charles R. The Romance of Modern Photography: Its Discovery and Its Achievements. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Gilbert, Nelson Rust. The Affair at Pine Court: A Tale of the Adirondacks. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 391. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Harrison, Frederic. The Philosophy of Common Sense. 12mo, pp. xxxvi–418. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Stooping Lady. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. viii–366. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Hobbes, John Oliver. Life and To-morrow. Selections from the Author's Writings of. Arranged by Zoë Proctor. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Jacobi, Mary Putnam. Stories and Sketches. 12mo, pp. vi–443. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. The Building of the Ship. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. v–20. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents.

McLaws, Lafayette. The Welding. 12mo, pp. viii–360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Meyer, Hugo Richard. Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain. (Restriction of the Industry by the State and the Municipalities.) 12mo, pp. xviii–386. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Milton, John. Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity. With an Introduction by Walter Taylor Field. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. viii–17. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents net.

Morris, Charles. The Old South and the New. A Complete History of the Southern States, their Resources, their People, and their Cities, and the Inspiring Story of their Wonderful Growth in Industry and Riches. From the Earliest Times to the Jamestown Exposition. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 640. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.25 net.

Moses, Montrose J. Children's Books and Reading. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50 net.

Moulton, Richard G. The Modern Reader's Bible. The Books of the Bible with Three Books of the Apocrypha. Presented in Modern Literary form. 12mo, pp. xiv–1733. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Perry, Bliss. John Greenleaf Whittier. A Sketch of his Life, with Selected Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 111. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Reed, Helen Leah. Napoleon's Young Neighbor. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Richardson, W. S. David: Warrior, Poet, King. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix–231. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Ricketts, C. S. The Art of the Prado. A Survey of the Contents of the Gallery, together with Detailed Criticisms of Its Masterpieces and Biographical Sketches of the Famous Painters Who Produced Them Illustrated. 12mo. pp. x–398. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2 net.

Rogers, Charlotte Boardman. How to Play Chess. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. vi–162 New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Rosengarten, J. G. French Colonists and Exiles in the United States. 12mo, pp. 234. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Ross, Edward Alsworth. Sin and Society. An Analysis of Latter-day Iniquity. 12mo, pp. xi–167. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Schaff, Morris. The Spirit of Old West Point. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–289. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50 net.

The author's view, that "West Point is what it is by virtue of accelerated waves of sentiment" emanating from the inspiration arising from impulse of honor, truth, and duty, will probably be appreciated by every graduate of the Old Academy. Entering in 1858, three years before the outbreak of the Civil War, General Schaff was fortunate in passing through the most interesting four years of West Point's existence, graduating to take immediate position in the Union Army. "The sensations of the new cadet," he says, "when he reaches the Plain linger a long while. There are two West Points—the actual West Point, and the overarching spiritual one, of which the cadet only becomes conscious about the time when he graduates. The determinate West Point that is to be his master for four years and the shaper of his destiny meets him at the top of the slope with ominous silence. He hears no voice, he sees no portentous figure; but there is communicated in some way, through some medium, the presence of an invisible authority, cold, inexorable, and relentless."

In 1858 the Army consisted of something over sixteen thousand officers and men. Candidates for the cadet corps owed their appointments to the personal favor of their Congressman. Now, under competitive examinations, it is said that the most desirable class of young men do not apply for admission, the rewards of business and professional life being so much greater.

General Schaff gives a well-balanced account of his entrance and career at the Academy, interspersed with droll stories of undergraduate life, with the hazing and other pranks now so severely prohibited. Among his instructors were a number of Northern and Southern officers who were to gain distinction in the Civil War, including Alexander S. Webb, Reynolds, McCook, O. O. Howard, Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, Hardee, and Field, while

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in the cadet corps Custer, Mackenzie, Horace Porter, Wilson, and Merritt, from the North, and Joseph Wheeler, Ramseur, Rosser, Pelham, Young, and Semmes, from the South, all of whom shortly after graduation found themselves opposed in military conflict. General Schaff gives a most interesting description of sectional feeling at West Point just before the War —"We in the West, especially those of us with Southern affiliations, hated slavery and hated New England, but generally sympathized with the South; yet in her arrogance she fast assumed an attitude of condescension and superiority over us all." The fires have not quite died out in the military breast. We must leave to the reader the author's entertaining descriptions of life at West Point in his time.

Schurz, Carl. The Reminiscences of. Two vols. Illustrated with portraits and original drawings. New York: The McClure Co. $6.

In these days when the Berlin press is talking so much about Pan-Germanism, and some speculators are discussing the vitality of Germanism in the United States, it is refreshing to come across so vivid and striking a vindication of German-Americanism as is contained in these genuine and fascinating reminiscences. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a life more full of moral, intellectual, and political activity than that of Carl Schurz, and in these points he was fully recognized by men of his own race in this country. At his death the New York *Staats-Zeitung* gave him full acknowledgment as the leader and pattern of German-Americans. The writer of an editorial in that paper stated that during his ripest years, in all the dilemmas or perplexities which the political situation in this country from time to time presented, the eyes of all intelligent Germans were turned in one direction. The question only was asked: "What will Carl Schurz say? how will Carl Schurz act?" In fact, he was the leader of his compatriots here, and he led them in the straight way.

We learn from these reminiscences that Carl Schurz was a German of the Germans, being born in Liblar, Prussia, a village of about eight hundred inhabitants, three hours' walk from Cologne. As a student at the University of Bonn he became intimate with a liberal professor, Gottfried Kinkel, from whom he derived his early republican opinions. At that time the revolutionary spirit of France was in the air, and in the years 1848–49 had brought on a brief struggle even in Prussia. Kinkel was imprisoned for his utterances in a paper on which Carl Schurz collaborated. The escape of his friend from the fortress of Spandau by the aid of Schurz is related with almost sensational detail by the author of the reminiscences. The sequel was the flight of both editors and the eventual emigration of Carl Schurz to the United States.

In this country he came prominently to the front in the Civil War and succeeding political events. Perhaps the most striking incident in the life of Schurz at the opening of the war was his resignation of his position as Minister to Spain and his entrance upon a military career. President Lincoln and Mr. Seward were anxious for him to retain his diplomatic position, in which he had been successful, but he thus explains the position he took:

The more maturely I debated with myself the question of returning to Spain, the more firmly I became convinced that in such times the true place for a young and able-bodied man was in the field, and not in an easy chair. I waited a reasonable time, so as to avoid the appearance of treating Mr. Lincoln's kindly admonition lightly, and then I told him that my mind was made up. "Well," said he, "I hope you have not forgotten that you are giving up a large salary and a distinguished and comfortable place, to take one that pays little and will bring you plenty of work and discomfort and danger. Have you talked the matter over with that handsome, dear wife of yours?" . . . "Yes," I said, "she thought it was pretty hard, but she is a good patriot."

So the matter was settled; Schurz was gazetted as a brigadier and subsequently took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga.

Tho his Teutonic blood and patriotic Americanism had prompted Schurz to make a great sacrifice in accepting a commission he showed after peace was established that he had real genius as a statesman and politician. Altho a Republican by party profession, he passed over to what he considered the side of political righteousness in supporting Cleveland against Blaine 1884. His reminiscences do not bring us so far as that, but the whole spirit of his previous life was a preparation for the step he then took and, by taking, set an example to Germans in America, as well as to Americans, which will not easily be forgotten.

There are two characteristics of this attractive autobiography which should commend it to the study of the general reader. It is in the first place the account of an individual brought up with all the advantages of German education, amid all the associations of monarchism, and with prospects of success in his own country, whose convictions and predilections drove him into the arms of American Republicanism. As a citizen of this country he found what he could not find in Europe. There is piety, picturesqueness, and a certain amount of naïveté in his description of his home and surroundings at Liblar; there is intense excitement in his description of the abortive German revolution; but his character does not gain its full stature until it was developed under the institutions of this country, in which he became more than a pillar of state. When he first landed in New York he received impressions which the future of his brilliant life never belied. To quote his own words:

"The day on which we arrived in New York harbor could not have been more glorious. The bay and islands surrounding it were radiant with sunlit splendor. When we beheld this spectacle, so surprizingly entrancing after a four-weeks' journey over the waste of waters, our hearts fairly leaped with joy. We felt as if we were entering, through this gorgeous portal, a world of peace and happiness."

In the second place, the "Reminiscences" throws a new light on the events of recent American history. The reader is brought into intimate relations with the great figures of the Civil War as viewed from the standpoint of an individual. But the whole character of the work is one of frank and easy self-revelation. It is full of personal anecdote, personal adventure, personal opinion. Those who take it up are not likely to put it aside until they have read the whole of it, and, indeed, it is well worth reading both as a source of interest and an inspiration. The value of the work is increased by the insertion of many excellent portraits and illustrations.

Shufeldt, R. W., M.D. The Negro: A Menace to American Civilization. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–281. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Tolstoy, Twenty-three Tales. Translated by L. and A. Maude. 16mo, pp. viii–271. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

Van Norman, Louis E. Poland, the Knight among Nations. With an introduction by Helena Modjeska. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Verne, Jules. Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas; or, The Marvellous and Exciting Adventures of Pierre Aronnax, Conseil his Servant, and Ned Land, a Canadian Harpooner. Illustrated 8vo, pp. xii–372. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Waters, Robert. Culture by Conversation. 12mo, pp. xvi–345. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Wendell, Barrett. The France of To-day. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This is neither a history of contemporary events in France nor an account of the French people as represented by the masses. "Of the masses in France," writes the author, "I saw very little." It contains the impressions of France made on Professor Wendell during the year he was a lecturer at French universities on the James Hazen Hyde Foundation. Naturally, we are told a great deal about the system of education in France, which we learn is strict and thorough. There is much valuable information given on this subject, so unfamiliar to Americans. The "Structure of Society" is dealt with in a broad and sympathetic manner, and the author comes to the conclusion that class distinctions have not by any means been obliterated by the institutions of Republicanism. He admires French family life, its clannishness and unselfishness. He thinks the "French temperament" exceedingly logical, determined to push on a logical conclusion to its extreme consequences and yet always ready to respond to a high and noble sentiment, and to unite in obeying the impulse it imparts. Of "Literature and Life" in France he observes:

"American life is not such as American newspapers would lead a stranger to infer. Neither does French life seem such as strnagers infer who see it only from French novels."

It is with great tact and skill he handles "The Question of Religion," the burning question of the hour in France. He thinks that in spite of the Separation the Catholics will "come back into power," and on the whole his view of the present and future of France is cheerful and optimistic. He has not much faith in French Republicanism as representing the temper of the people, and observes:

"To the French themselves the Republic appears not so much national as partizan. I long, with the best of them, for the time when it shall no longer be partizan, but national. But even then we shall be truer to the full splendor of the past if we salute the Republic as France, and not France as the Republic."

The work is delightfully written with a leisurely air of personal reminiscences and full of those secure generalities which can be made only as a result of genuine experience. The writer indulges in no theories or speculations. He speaks as a man might talk to his friends at a dinner-table, and everything he says is clear, kindly, and full of point.

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CURRENT POETRY

War.

By Arthur Stringer.

From hill to hill he harried me;
He stalked me day and night;
He neither knew nor hated me;
Nor his nor mine the fight.

He killed the man who stood by me,
For such they made his law;
Then foot by foot I fought to him,
Who neither knew nor saw.

I trained my rifle on his heart;
He leapt up in the air.
The screaming ball tore through his breast,
And lay embedded there.

Lay hot embedded there, and yet
Hissed home o'er hill and sea
Straight to the aching heart of one
Who'd wronged not mine nor me!

—*From "The Woman in the Rain, and Other Poems"* (Little, Brown & Co.).

Dominion.

By Charles Buxton Going.

I have lured him with opaline lights
And sung him to confident sleep—
And then, in the horror of nights,
I have strangled his cry in the deep.

I have purred at his feet on the sand
And whispered of love to his sail,
Till, far from the sheltering land,
I have swept him to death in the gale.

I have promised him substance and store
If he gave me his sons and his fleet;
And then, having cozened him sore,
I have cast up his dead at his feet.

But he spans me with log and with lead,
He brands me with marks for his ken;
He buries the tale of his dead,
And turns his ships seaward again.

—*McClure's* (December).

One of These Little Ones.

By Elsa Barker.

O little child, O wide-eyed wondering child!
Well do I know you are a captured wild
Bird from the outer blue, that beats its wings
Against the barriers of material things.
How many miles into the awful vast
Your mother must have soared—to seize you fast
And bring you back with her, to be a white
Proof of the fearless journey! The sunlight
Still half bewilders you, and in your sleep
You smile because the darkness is so deep
After the earth-glare, and the rest so kind
After the search for One you cannot find.

You are the Dream made flesh. You are the grail
Pilgrim—another, passionate and frail,
Leaving the House of Beauty for the quest
Of that high Vision by no man possest.
Indomitable must be God's desire
To realize Life's secret and acquire
Mastery, when He sends you one by one,
Eternally, to question the bright sun
And the dark earth and the indifferent stars!
O Baby, will you pass the golden bars
Guarding the pathway to the great abode?
Or will you leave your dust to make the road
Softer for one who follows? I am blind,
Even as Love or Justice, and I find
No answer to the riddle that has wrung
The souls of mothers since the world was young.

—*The Smart Set* (December).

Use ordinary soap for ordinary purposes; Ivory Soap for better-than-ordinary purposes.

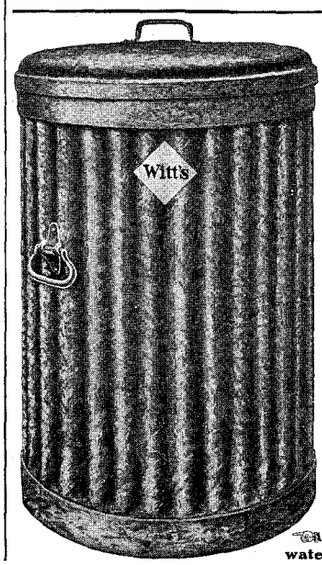
That is the rule in most households; and it is a good rule.

Take, for example, a garment such as is shown in the illustration. It is too valuable, too dainty, too fragile to be cleansed with any other than Ivory Soap.

The same remark holds good in the case of a hundred other articles—colored goods, wash silks, lawns, dimities, curtains, etc. The safest, best, and only right way to launder them is with Ivory Soap.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



Fire-proof and water-proof bottom.

Witt's

The fire-proof ash-can that won't wear out

A can that meets the *biff-bang* of the ash-man without turning a rivet or showing a dent.

WITT'S.

Other ash-cans are soldered; they *dent*, split open at the seams—show the hard life they lead a little more every week.

WITT'S won't.

It's got a corrugated one-piece steel body. It's so flanged, riveted, steel-banded, that it can't split.

One man writes us he's used his Witt's Can constantly for eight years and it's good as new.

And the neat way it takes care of ashes—without any dust or danger of FIRE—is wonderful.

Witt's Can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label—*Witt's*.

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

Three Sizes:—No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

Address **The Witt Cornice Co.**
DEPT. K. CINCINNATI, O.

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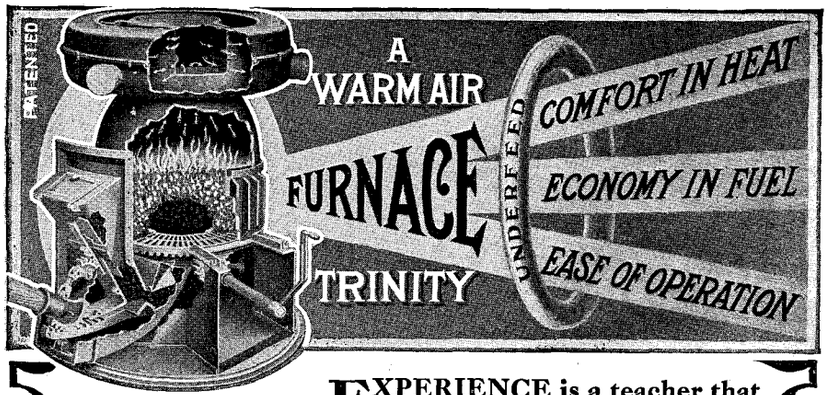


Illustration shows furnace with casing cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.

EXPERIENCE is a teacher that never takes a vacation—

Experience has proved *warm air* to be *the* heat conducive to best health. Underfeed heat is not only clean and uniform, insuring fewer colds, but it is the *cheapest* heat. The

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves one-half to two-thirds on Coal Bills

HERE'S HOW:—In the Underfeed *low-priced* slack burns as *easily* and *yields as much heat* as *high-priced* anthracite. Figure the difference in cost. The *saving* is yours. Smoke and gases, wasted in other furnaces, *must* pass thru the flame, are consumed and turned into heat, for *all the fire is on top* in the Underfeed—a furnace which soon pays for itself.

E. C. Hamilton, of Washington, C. H., an Underfeed user, answering an inquirer, writes:

"The Underfeed is the cheapest furnace on the market, because of its durability and capacity for retaining heat. It is very easy to manage and requires but little attention. I use a coking coal — West Virginia Slack — delivered at $1.50 a ton. Pocahontas, used in top-feeds, costs $4.50 to $4.75 a ton. We heat 8 rooms and 2 halls. I am glad to tell the story of my good fortune in the selection of a furnace, so that those who are looking for comfort in heat, and economy in fuel can have the benefit of my experience."

We'd be glad to send a lot of fac-simile testimonials, just as full of saving cheer, with our illustrated Underfeed Booklet, describing this furnace marvel. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write today, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO., 304 W. Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

DEALERS—Have You Read Our Proposition

To Christmas Shoppers

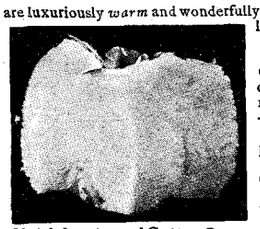
Buy your presents early—early in the day and early in December. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

Sleep under a "Maish" the new comfort—luxuriously warm, *very* light

SLEEP under a "Maish" *once*—and you will wonder how you ever endured the depressing weight of ordinary comforts. You wouldn't believe a comfort could make such a difference in your night's rest. Ordinary comforts are *heavy*—but *not* warm. Their filling is a compact mass—*a good conductor*,—the heat of the body *goes right through*.

Maish *Laminated Cotton Down* Comforts

are luxuriously *warm* and wonderfully *light*. The filling of the "Maish" is a continuous soft, fluffy, snow-white layer, full of tiny air-cells,—*non-conductors* that keep the body warmth *in*.



Maish Laminated Cotton Down
The wonderful filling that makes Maish Comforts SO WARM and LIGHT.

We want to *show you* this beautiful filling.

We want you to know the *absolute restfulness* of sleep under a Maish Comfort. If you will send us your address, we will send you *free* a section cut from a Maish Comfort, together with samples of Maish coverings in new and beautiful patterns in *silkolene*, *sateen* and *silk*, and "COMFORT"—a book of interesting facts about bedding.

If you are looking for a gift for Christmas that will give the most pleasure, and is as useful as it is beautiful, send a "Maish."

The best stores have the Maish, all sizes: Bassinette (baby comfort) Crib, Single bed, Double bed, Extra long and Extra large. Ask for them.

If your dealer hasn't the Maish, *do not accept* a substitute; do not accept unhealthful, heavy comforts not *risk contagion* from comforts filled with "shoddy"—second-hand clothing ground up unwashed—or mill waste. Write us and we will give you the name of a dealer who has the Maish or supply you direct.

Write for free section of filling, samples of coverings and book, today.

1135 Bank Street, **The Chas. A. Maish Co.** Cincinnati

PERSONAL

A Douma Leader Coming.—Paul Milyukoff, Conservative leader in the Douma, is coming to address the Civic Forum of New York City. Milyukoff is considered by many the most striking figure of the Opposition in Russia to-day, and the most powerful of the Constitutional Democrats. If a constitutional government might be established in Russia at the present time, he might easily be the choice of the people for the country's first prime minister. A writer in the Washington *Post* speaks of his charming personality and of his prospective visit to America. As he puts it:

Heretofore you have heard only the revolutionists. Like the leaders of the Left, Milyukoff has suffered imprisonment for his activities; but, unlike them, he does not now advocate such extreme doctrines. Milyukoff is keeping to the "middle of the road," making what he believes to be the best of the present situation. He is an out-and-out Opportunist, and holds the Extremists to be little better than enemies to Russia's future.

It was only two weeks ago that I was in Milyukoff's home. He lives on the third floor of a typical St. Petersburg apartment-house, where each room is larger than a whole New York flat and the staircases are made of solid stone. I told him that the Civic Forum wished him to speak on "What is happening in Russia to-day, and what will happen to-morrow!" No one knows the situation there better than Milyukoff, and his point of view will, I am sure, be congenial to the American public.

He was enthusiastic over the opportunity to speak in New York, and said that, while he regretted his inability to stay longer, he regarded the privilege of one appearance before a New York audience worth while, even tho it took three weeks of steady travel to make it.

Everything Milyukoff writes is circulated broadcast over Russia, and whenever he speaks he is heard by as many people as the police will permit. He is the editor of the *Retch*, a conservative periodical which has several times been confiscated by the police, and each time has promptly resumed publication Fortunately, Milyukoff has some means of his own, coming as he does from a fairly well-to-do Moscow family of the university class; so he is not dependent upon the newspaper for support.

It was in Moscow, while a professor in the university, that Milyukoff planned the first university extension work ever started in Russia, and, for his pains, was forced to resign his professorship by the government. The Bulgarian government then offered him the same chair in the National University at Sofia, and he worked there two years before the Russian government, learning of his success, invited Bulgaria to let him go. Watched by the police, he returned to St. Petersburg.

He was the choice of the people for member of the first Douma, elected in May, 1906; but the government persistently opposed his choice, filing a process against him, and following this up with a proclamation that no one then in conflict with the law could qualify as a member for election. Milyukoff was, therefore, not elected; but he attended every session of this first Douma, practically directing the proceedings of his party from the Strangers' box, and taking part in all conferences outside of the Assembly Hall. He was elected to the second Douma, and has just been reelected to the third.

An American "Grace Darling."—*Human Life*, for December, tells the story of Ida Lewis, an American "Grace Darling," who has just been honored by Congress. This wonderful woman has spent fifty years of her life in a lone lighthouse off the harbor of Newport, on a cluster of giant rocks. These years have been full of heroism. To quote:

Think of spending practically the whole of your

When Sleep Fails, Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

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life there, seventeen years of it with a paralytic father, never missing a night away from the beacon light, always faithful to duty, performing daring feats of rescue, and even more daring feats of fidelity to duty, as has Miss Ida Lewis, the "Grace Darling" of America.

It is a very remarkable record of fortitude and bravery that well deserved the American Cross of Honor which has just been conferred upon this wonderful old woman, who, in the words of the inscription upon the medal, "has rendered greater service tending toward the saving of life than any other woman in the country." This recognition to "Mistress Wilson," who is now in her sixty-ninth year, is one that is worn but by few people in this country, and one that has been bestowed upon only King Edward of England, as honorary member and patron of the Royal Life Boat Institution of Great Britain. The keeper of the famous Lime Rock Lighthouse has been honored by some of the most distinguished visitors in America, including Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Vice-President Colfax, General Sherman, and Admiral Dewey.

"You are greater than a warrior, Miss Lewis, because while a warrior slays, you save," is the tribute General Grant paid the heroine of the seas when he visited her in 1869, while he was President of the United States.

At the age of twenty-eight years Miss Lewis had saved seven lives, and her fame had extended to the White House.

"I'd get wet up to my arm-pits, if necessary," said General Grant, "to come and see you."

The venerable old lady has an official record of saving eighteen lives, and the neat interior of the lighthouse is covered with medals and trophies, among them a silver medal from the New York Life Saving Association, for the rescue of two men in the harbor in a storm in March, 1869. A hand-painted flag picturing the rescue is a gift of the late Colonel Jim Fiske, who established the Fall River Line. A fine rowing-boat is the present of the citizens of Newport, who made the occasion memorable by a grand parade in which Miss Lewis was carried on the shoulders of men through the streets of Newport, sitting in the boat they presented. Upon that occasion she received the thanks of the State and city. A gold medal was presented in 1881 by an act of Congress for rescuing from drowning at least thirteen people.

For twenty-five years Miss Lewis's father was the official keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, but seventeen years of that time he was a hopeless invalid and his daughter kept the vigil.

She is happy, she says, and the peace of the rock is

BEGAN YOUNG

Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even tho this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience; did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not boil it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared, they have tried it again and pronounced it delicious."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

FURS
FOR THE
Whole Family

OUR plan of making furs to measure and selling them by mail is a great convenience to fur buyers. It brings our big fur factory right to your home. From our Style Book you make your selection, send us your measure, we make the furs to fit at prices that will save you some money, and we send them to you on approval.

MADE TO MEASURE | **SOLD ON APPROVAL**

Our made-to-order furs and fur garments have a distinctive and exclusive style; fit well, sit well and have that comfortable, snug feeling that cannot always be claimed for ready-made furs. They are handsomely trimmed and thoroughly well made throughout.

We also remodel and repair all kinds of fur garments. Look yours over. If they need repairing let us quote you a price for making them practically as good as new. Don't delay, but write to us today —tell us all about the condition of your furs so we can quote you a price intelligently.

We tan—we mount—we manufacture—are the biggest, best-equipped mail-order firm in the fur business, with patrons in every City and State in the Union where furs are worn.

Send us your raw Skins and Hides and we will make them into Coats, Automobile Coats, Jackets, Robes, Gloves, Mittens, Rugs, etc. If we don't suit you, we get no pay. We refer by permission to First State Bank and First National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.

Write today for Catalog D.

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AN OLD-TIME GIFT—AND THE GIFT OF TO-DAY IS A

HOWARD WATCH

It was the mark of a gentleman sixty years ago. Few possible gifts still bear the same sentiment of exceptional personal regard. As accurate as a star—the recognized standard where time is vital.

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Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York
Agents in all considerable towns

contentment to her. She seldom goes ashore and has declared that she prefers to spend the remaining years of her life keeping the old beacon at Lime Rock Lighthouse, at the paltry sum of $750 a year.

How Writers Write.—It is sometimes hard to realize that the easy-flowing style of some of our novelists is not "dashed off" in a glow of inspiration that always brings the right word precisely to the right place. Yet it is an old saying that "easy writing makes hard reading," and many authors frankly confess that their best work is their hardest work. A writer in *Life* tells us that F. Hopkinson Smith owns up to making "about ten million" changes in his original manuscript before it suits him, and turns out about a thousand words a day, working five hours. He only devotes half the year to literary work, but "as he is an engineer and artist as well, he can scarcely be classed among the idle rich." The same author says of George Ade:

"For a good many years," writes George Ade from his Hazelden Farm at Brook, Ind., "I did my so-called 'literary work,' six days a week, in a noisy newspaper office, with the big presses thundering below and the Mergenthalers clicking above. Therefore I find it difficult to convince people that I now require absolute quiet, the curtains half drawn, and violets on the table.

"During recent years I have done most of my work in the summer months here at the farm, which is a quiet spot beyond the reach of the insurance solicitor, the book agent, and the young lady elocutionist who wants a monolog written. I do most of my work between the hours of seven and eleven A.M. and I do not feel that I have done a full day's task unless I turn out one thousand words. I never have learned to use the typewriter, altho I occasionally dictate, but only when I have the material very well blocked out in my mind. It happens that my story manuscripts usually go through without many changes, but the dialog of a play needs to be tinkered over and condensed a great deal."

Marion Crawford has always been a prolific writer. His novels appear with a regularity which is almost mechanical. He is a tireless worker. To quote again:

An ingenuous person on an ocean liner, noting F. Marion Crawford's industry at sea, asked him why he worked so hard. "To make a living," answered Mr. Crawford, blithely—a simple and comprehensive explanation that had not occurred to his questioner. In all the years since "Mr. Isaacs" made him famous, the author of "Ave Roma" has been a tireless and a methodical worker. He writes all the year round—in Sorrento, on his travels, during his visits to New York, wherever he happens to be. He uses a pen, rarely dictates anything, and tho he makes many corrections, he seldom changes a plan.

A Remarkable Business Woman.—Miss Mary E. Orr, probably the first woman ever to enter the directorate of a great American corporation, is the subject of a short sketch in the December *Success*. Miss Orr is the assistant treasurer and director of the Remington Typewriter Company. The fact that she has won her place in the business world by her own effort is a remarkable phase of her story. She began with a salary of six dollars a week and has now placed herself with the few remarkable business women of the world. To quote in part:

Twenty-four years ago Miss Orr decided to abandon her plan to become a teacher, and, altho she was already nearly through her normal training-course, she began learning to operate a typewriter. After a brief training she took her first position as copyist in the Commercial Typewriting Office, in New York City, at six dollars a week. Miss Orr soon demonstrated that she could copy neatly and well—so well that her salary was soon advanced to ten dollars a week. Shortly afterward her salary was raised again, this time to fifteen dollars.

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Miss Orr had begun to "arrive." Next came a partnership with her former employer under the name of Stewart & Orr. The new firm did copying of all kinds. The office was located in the great financial and insurance district in New York, and business was good.

Shortly after this Miss Orr opened another copying office under her own name, and while she was in business for herself, she entered a speed contest in order to demonstrate her ability to do typewriting fast and also to do it well. In August, 1888, an international typewriting contest was held in Toronto, Canada, in which she took part, winning the gold medal, which represented the championship of the world. There were ten contestants. Her record was 98.7 words per minute for ten minutes.

Speaking of this Miss Orr says:

"Perhaps you will be interested in knowing how I happened to enter that contest. A short time previous to this, D. Appleton & Co., in connection with an article on typewriters which they were preparing for their encyclopedia, had requested the different typewriter companies to select an operator to write certain matter on their different machines. One day while I was busy at my office Mr. John F. McClain, now vice-president of the Remington Typewriter Company, requested me to write a short article for him from dictation. I did so, and when I had finished he said, 'That is the best result yet attained, and the others have been practising for some days on the matter.'

"He then explained his mission, and said that he had tried several operators and had about decided on one, when a lady who ran a large copying office in this city asked him if he had seen me. He told her he had not, nor had he ever heard of me. He then decided to defer the selection and came over to my office. A few days later I was chosen to represent the Remington company in connection with the encyclopedia article.

"Up to this time I had no idea that I could write faster than many others. From the beginning my ambition had been to have the copy that I turned out *just right*, and I think I owe much of my success to this. In the Toronto contest the committee commented on the accuracy of my copy, which was of course an advantage, as errors were deducted in

PUT AWAY PICKLES

Mathematician Figures Out the Food Question.

If anyone requires a clear head it is the teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract, as it were, and full concentration of mind is necessary if correct results are to be forthcoming.

An Ohio man writes:

"I am a teacher of mathematics and for 15 years prior to four years ago, I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner.

"The result was I went to my afternoon work feeling heavy, dull of brain and generally out of sorts. Finally, I learned about Grape-Nuts and began to use it for my noonday lunch.

"From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach, caused by the former diet, disappeared. The drowsy languor and disinclination to work soon gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feeling entirely new to me.

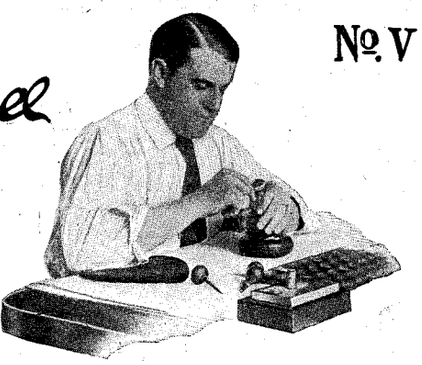
"My brain responded promptly to the requirements put upon it, and, what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food.

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach accompanied by sick headaches nearly all her life. She is invariably relieved of these when she sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradually grown stronger and her headaches less frequent since she began to eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MAKING A

NewEngland

No. V



"REMEMBER the man who said that if beauty was only skin deep, it was deep enough for him?

"Just so with a watch case. After making our cases to get them right all through—we polish and engrave them till they look as good as they are. All the gold filled cases are extra heavy and guaranteed for 20 years.

Engraving Cases

"Notice the close examination this inspector gives—the skillful finishing touches here and there, bringing the design out clear and sharp as only an expert knows how to do."

We spend $30,000 a year on the inspection alone of NewEngland watches.

This is but one more reason why we call the

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Every step taken in making a NewEngland is a straight stride toward solid value—every process adds definite worth. The NewEngland is the only medium priced watch with both case and movement made under one roof each to exactly fit the other. Look inside for the ironclad guarantee.

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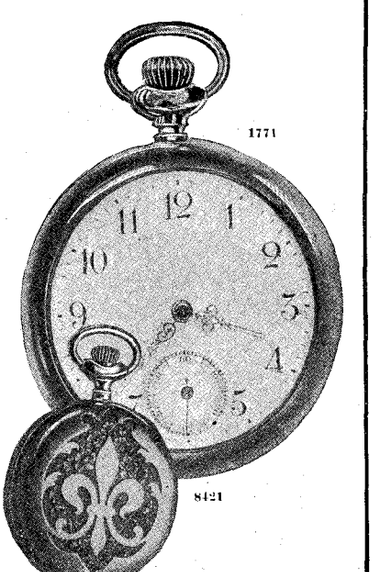

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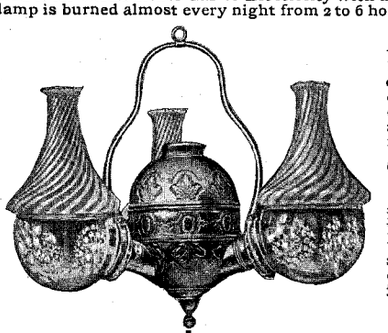
THE BEST LIGHT I EVER TRIED

"SEVERAL months ago I bought your Angle Lamp No. 202. This is certainly the best scheme of lighting I have ever tried," writes Mr. Chas. Winters, Liberty Centre, N. Y. "In my estimation it far excels either Gas or Electricity with any burner made. Everyone remarks about it. My lamp is burned almost every night from 2 to 6 hours and is filled but once a week."



Direct down light. Brightest illumination on table, not wasted on ceiling.

Could you say of your light that "it is the best light I ever tried—excels gas or electricity with any burner made?" Frankly, could you say that? Then here is a fact for you to consider: Mr. Winters, who *can, has, does* say these things of his Angle Lamp, is paying ⅓ to ½ *less* for a light that "every one remarks about" than you pay for one nobody notices, and that doesn't suit you! Wouldn't you like to know a little more about such a light?

THE ANGLE LAMP is no mere improvement on the old style. It is a new method of lighting which, although using common kerosene as fuel, employs a very different principle of burning that oil with still more different results. It eliminates all smoke, odor and trouble; it gives you a surprisingly brilliant, entirely shadowless light of exceptionally soft, attractive quality; and—at the same time—it *also saves you money*.

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But just write for our free catalog "47," fully describing The Angle Lamp and listing 32 varieties from $2.00 up, and we'll send you our 32-page book free, together with the trial proposition. Lighting is an important matter, reader. In this case the best is by far the cheapest; we suggest that you "do it now."

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., Angle Building, 159-161 West 24th Street, New York

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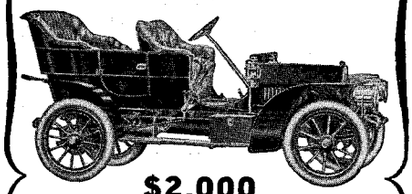
Model G



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Four Cylinders—25 Horse power

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Speedy, silent, responsive, always dependable. Twenty-five horse power (A. L. A. M. rating); sliding gear transmission; shaft drive; 100-inch wheel base. Described in Catalog G A D.

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is the title of a 64-page booklet of actual facts and figures compiled from sworn statements of a large number of users of the sturdy single-cylinder Cadillacs. Get a free copy of this valuable brochure, asking for Booklet No. 23 A D. It contains many surprises for those who have been misled into believing that *every* automobile is an expensive luxury.

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arriving at the final result. Then I taught myself shorthand."

After joining the Remington house, Miss Orr's duties grew like the fabulous pumpkin-vine. To-day all the confidential, executive, and administrative matters of this great corporation pass through her hands. As acting treasurer she attends to the financial duties of treasurer and disburses as well as receives the funds of the corporation. She has entire charge of the detail work of the secretary's office, but, in addition to this, and, perhaps, her most important work, is her general oversight of the work of all the women employed by the Remington Typewriter Company. They number over a thousand and are employed in different capacities all over the world. It is Miss Orr's business to get in touch with them, to know them, and to know their character and abilities, so that she may be able to make the proper recommendations whenever advancements, promotions, or dismissals become necessary. She made herself so valuable that the Remington people had no alternative but to make her a member of their board of directors.

In a personal letter concerning the opportunities and possibilities for young women who are planning to take up typewriting as a serious business, Miss Orr says:

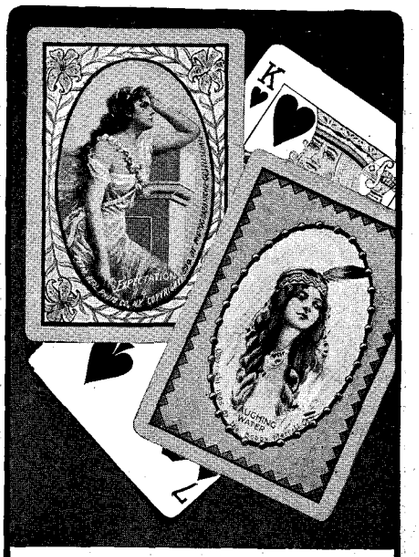
"Regarding the possibilities that lie before a girl who takes up shorthand as a profession, I know of no field better calculated to insure advancement to one who really attends to busniess and is ambitious to succeed. In her position as stenographer, the secrets of a business are entrusted to her. As a rule a woman is selected in large corporations to fill the position of confidential secretary. The barrier of sex is fast being broken down, and the capable woman who grasps her opportunities is not confined to the narrow sphere that some would have us believe.

"We have heard a good deal of talk about the 'pretty' stenographer being the only one who need apply for a position, but that has more foundation in fiction than in fact; it is mainly newspaper talk. An employer is looking for a girl who can do things and do them right, and it matters little to him whether or not nature has endowed her with beauty, so long as she combines a neat and tidy appearance with a business-like manner. Ability is the thing that counts here as elsewhere. It is a girl of ability and the one who proves herself trustworthy who is wanted and who succeeds, and ability is ofttimes simply the 'product of one's talents multiplied into one's industry.'"

Cooper and Ned Myers.—Among the papers of the late Alexander Johnston of Maine, the descendant of a long line of seafaring people, is a graphic account of a year's voyage made by James Fenimore Cooper when a lad of seventeen in the old ship *Stirling* under Capt. John Johnston. It was on this voyage that Cooper met Ned Myers, the hero of his famous sea tale by that name. Myers was taken as an apprentice on the *Stirling* a few days before Cooper. The year's voyage was an eventful one and furnished much material later on for literary work. Cooper, after serving in the United States Navy, finally settled down on his father's estate and some twenty-five years later the old Ned Myers again appeared on the scene. Edith A. Sawyer quotes the following accounts of his resurrection from Alexander Johnston's papers in the *New England Magazine* for December:

Ned Myers, the strange and unaccountable Ned, after thirty-two years of absence—without leave—from his old master, Captain Johnston, suddenly "hove to" one cold day late in the fall of 1842, on the doorstep of his first commander, in Wiscasset. There he stood, in his tight-waisted blue trousers, short blue jacket, striped shirt, black silk flowing necktie; iron gray hair, visage plowed with deep furrows, blue powder-stains plentifully thrown in; bruised and battered in hull and spars, stout cane in hand, on which he rested his starboard hip. And he trembled at the sound of the old brass knocker he remembered so well, and its hollow summons to the household within.

The door was opened by the captain himself; his



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Send 2c. stamp for rules of new fascinating game of Quinto—four-handed. 200-page book of rules of all card games for 10c. stamps, or 3 green stamps from Congress transparent wrappers.

A beautiful enlargement of George or Martha Washington, Rose or Colonial Girl back, 14 x 21, in colors, for framing, sent postpaid, for 3 of the green stamps which fasten the wrapper on each pack of Congress Cards; or the set of four for 12 of the green wrapper stamps.

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hair, also, was iron gray, drawn up from the sides, and, neatly braided, resting on his crown; the same pleasant eye, the same determined lip.

The two eyed each other in silence a few seconds. "Whom have we here, my lad, and what can I do for you?" questioned the captain.

"I have come a hundred leagues to see your face and hear your voice once more, my Captain. I am Ned Myers—your runaway boy, gone into dock for repairs, and penitent at last."

"Come in, come in!" And Ned, grasping the proffered hand, hitched himself over the doorstep and limped forward to the parlor, close at hand.

"See here, sister, I've brought you one of my boys; do you know him—Ned Myers?"

The knitting-work fell from the grasp of the matron. Up went both hands in amaze. "Ned Myers, John? Why, Ned was a red-cheeked boy! Heavens—what a change! *Are* you Ned Myers?"

"I am your red-cheeked boy, madam, but my timbers are shivered now, and I ran away from red—thirty years ago!"

Ned was soon made comfortable and at home, under the hospitable roof he had so long deserted; and he remained for several weeks. Many a chat they had around the blazing fire with its light dancing over the polished surface of the old brass firedogs, till far into the night, the cold blast outside whistling and surging through the dense spray of the stately elms. The stormy life of Ned was recounted, as well as many incidents in the lives of the other boys, most of whom had long since passed away. The "Cooper lad" they had both lost sight of for many years. The captain thought that he was still in the Navy, a captain there. Ned said there were two Captains Cooper in the Navy—he had seen both of them—but neither was the *Stirling* boy; he added that he believed there was "a Cooper up country somewhere, in New York State, *writing books for a living*, who had made some noise in the world"; and that he would hunt him up on his return to Sailor's Snug Harbor, whence he had come.

The following letter from Cooper to Captain Johnston tells of Ned Myers's success:

COOPERSTOWN, March 4, 1843.
Otsego Hall.

Dear Sir :

To my great surprize I got a letter a few days since from Ned Myers, acquainting me not only with his own, but your existence, and inquiring if I were his old shipmate in the *Stirling*. I answered him in the affirmative, giving him many little particulars of our voyage that he seemed to have forgotten. He mentioned in his letter that you would be glad to have a line from me.

I was surprized to hear of your being alive, tho I know not why. I am fifty now, and remember I was eighteen the day we entered the Capes of the Delaware on our return passage. I thought you then about seven-and-twenty, which will make you only about sixty-four now.

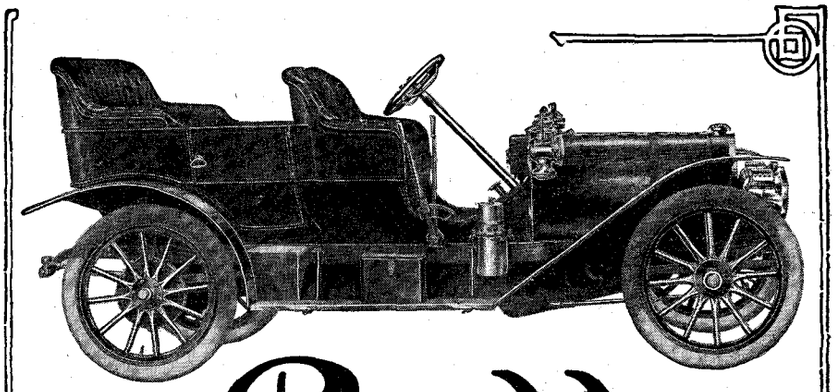
I have seen a good deal since we parted in 1807; am married and have five children,—four daughters and a son. I am now writing to you in what was my paternal residence, and on a table that was used by my grandfather. Here I live surrounded by memorials of my family, and am happy in my children, and here I should be very happy to see you, and to talk over old times.

Ned tells me he is religious and in Sailor's Snug Harbor. For the first there was abundant room, and I hope he is fortunate in the last. When I next go to town I shall endeavor to see him. I do not know whether I shall now get into Maine. We now think of spending a few years in Germany to complete the education of my son, as soon as he quits college, which will be in eighteen months; our future is at the disposal of Providence.

I suppose you know I have written some books. I should like to send you a set of all my sea stories; and if, in your answer, you will mention to whom they can be sent in New York, I shall see that they are forwarded.

If you happen to know what became of any of our people, I should be glad to hear. I remember Spanish Joe, little Dan, and Pe.ar Simpson well. The latter was shipped in London, but the first two sailed from and returned to America with us.

Mrs. Cooper desires to be mentioned to you kindly. She was a Miss de Lancy, a daughter of a Major de



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Through the offset crank shaft, straight line drive, direct from transmission gear to rear axle without an intervening joint, and ball or roller bearings at every point in the transmitting system, every ounce of cylinder pressure is delivered to the road wheels with the lowest possible loss in efficiency.

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Great economy in design enables us to manufacture this handsome, high-class, dust proof, vertical letter file for the remarkable price, **$12.**
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Inside drawer measure, 22⅛ inches long, 12 inches wide, 10¾ inches high.
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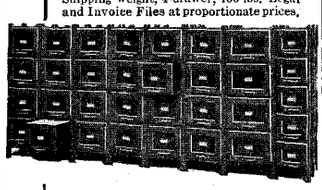

Send for Catalog of Weis Card Indexes, Sectional Bookcases, Postal Scales, Swinging Typewriter Stands Clips, Paste, etc.
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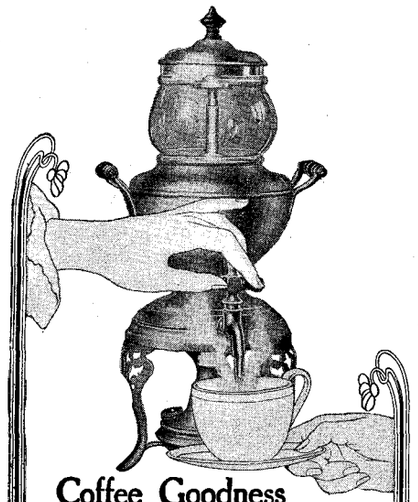

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It's boiling the grounds that spoils Coffee. The Manning-Bowman method filters the water through the Coffee, extracting the flavor and leaving the tannic acid and bitter grounds behind. **Saves One Third** because *all* the good of the Coffee is taken out.

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TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS

"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

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[Established 1780]

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Lancy, formerly of the British Army; a granddaughter of a former English Governor of New York, and sister of the present Bishop of Western New York.

I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully your old shipmate, J. FENIMORE COOPER.

To Capt. John Johnston.

Memories of Whittier.—The kindly spirit of the Quaker poet of abolition is dwelt upon by a writer in *Lippincott's* for December. He recognized the possibilities in those he met, and by this very recognition helped to turn the possibilities into actualities. "Not seldom did it come about that a man left his presence feeling himself a more worthy fellow than he had gone into it." The writer goes on to relate an instance where the poet kindly refrained from crushing a rather patronizing young woman by simply concealing his identity. We read:

Whittier's influence over young people was not due wholly to that in his character which commanded their admiration, or even to his fun and power of repartee. It came largely from his sympathy with them, his ability to see things from their point of view. There were times when peculiar exhibitions of character roused him to keen comment. It was not in his own town, but in Boston itself, that he had the novel experience of not being recognized. One day he was talking to two ladies at the Winthrop House. A young woman just out of boarding-school, who had come to pay a visit to the ladies, was introduced to the poet; but she was far from comprehending the honor done her, and it was impossible to enlighten her in his presence.

"Whittier!" she repeated, with an elaborateness of patronage, adding that his name reminded her that at school they had just been reading "Snowbound" by the poet Whittier. It was so beautiful, so fine! And she gushed inanely in its praise. Had he read it?

The poet admitted that he had "looked it over."

And he admired it, of course? But to her mind assent to that question went without saying; and she next asked Mr. Whittier if he were any relative of the poet.

He had not studied out what relation, he answered her.

"And have you ever seen the poet Whittier?" she propounded, promptly.

The poet admitted that he thought he had met him.

The young woman's further personal questions are not recorded; but for some time she talked on, happy in the sound of her own voice, and patronized both poem and poet—to say nothing of the unknown who bore his name!

When she had gone, Whittier looked after her with a quizzical expression, and remarked that he always pitied such young women.

One day the poet's doctor said to him: "You have written so much, Mr. Whittier, that I suppose that now you write without labor, that it is easy to you?"

"No," returned the latter emphatically; "everything is labor to me. I don't know any *easy* writing."

No one realized better than Whittier the difference between the appearance of a poem in manuscript and the same in print. So when he was writing a poem he would say to a young neighbor—a printer—who lived across the way: "Fred, I want to see thee a minute." Then he would hand the man the poem, or a portion of it, to put into type, so that before sending it to the publishers he might judge for himself how it would look in print.

But there was one time, at least, when he waited for no such self-criticism; when the spirit moved him so strongly that it swept away all but the emotion it kindled in his heart; when it was "easy writing" for him so far as the flowing of his pen was concerned, for it could not go fast enough to keep pace with the flow of his thoughts—altho, no doubt, he paid by days of headache for the all but involuntary toil of his spirit. This was when he wrote "Laus Deo," his pean for the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He came home from the Fifth-Day meeting of the

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1908 Calendar

reproduces Shakespeare's Heroines—*Rosalind, Portia and Juliet*, by C. Allen Gilbert, the celebrated portrait painter, in a superb art panel, 9½x35 inches in size, a charming decoration for the library, living-room, boudoir or den.

Mailed anywhere for 10c coin or stamps

This calendar is exquisitely printed in colors, while the reverse side shows a series of illustrations of Shakespeare's Seven Ages, each age represented by a noted character from the plays of the great poet. A very artistic gift.

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Horlick's Malted Milk—*original and only genuine*—pure milk and extract of malted grain, in powder form, soluble in water—no cooking—a food-drink for all ages. Agrees with the weakest stomach. *All Druggists.*

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Friends with eyes large and glowing with excitement; and while the bells were yet ringing their joy, he passed into his garden room and to his desk. His housekeeper, the Scotswoman, heard no walking back and forth that day, as she had often heard while the poet was at his work.

Olga Nethersole and Her Yesterdays.—In the series of short autobiographies of stage folk which *The Bohemian Magazine* is publishing under the general head "My Yesterdays," Olga Nethersole contributes her story for the December number. Miss Nethersole states that the last thought or desire of her parents was that she should become an actress. She was sent to school in Holland and gradually drifted into teaching. A little later she planned to take a course at Nuneham College, the collegiate adjunct for women at Oxford University. About this time, however, she became interested in the stage. To let her tell her own story:

I recall as tho it were yesterday, my earliest conception of the stage idea. My brothers and sisters were to give a Christmas party to their young friends. I, being the youngest, was not included in the discussion that transpired as to what should be the nature of the entertainment. It was voted that the drawing-room should be converted into a theater, and that a real play should be performed. The book of an old farce was procured from French's Dramatic Library, and the children proceeded to appropriate to themselves, and the friends who assisted them, what they supposed were the best parts in the piece. One of the parts was that of a servant maid, a drudge of the kitchen.

No one wanted to appear in that degraded rôle, and pretty soon it was realized that there would be much difficulty in filling it from among the young ladies. This was Cinderella's opportunity. As a great favor I was permitted to assume the rôle of the despised servant girl with my elders, who, ignorant, of course, of the first thing about a play, did not know that they were casting me for the

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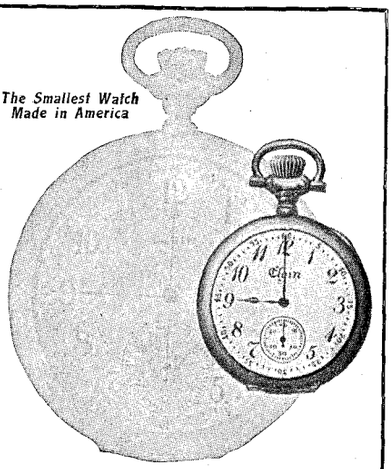

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fattest part in the piece. I didn't realize it then, either; I was only too pleased to be allowed to join actively in the fun, and proceeded to study my part with avidity, and I tried to make myself thoroughly master of all the personal idiosyncracies of a servant girl in our own family. The night arrived, the play was given amid rapturous applause of our two dozen guests. Everybody, of course, made individual hits, but I was the only one whose acting got laughs, and I got lots of them. The others did, too, I am free to confess, but they were mostly at them, rather than with them.

From that memorable occasion I date the dawn of my histrionic ambition. The theater began to take on another aspect for me. Where it had formerly seemed a place for amusement it now became a place of inspiration. There was nothing of narrowness in my upbringing, and my parents always included attendance at the theater as part of their children's liberal education. I was thus able secretly to foster the new interest that had dawned on that memorable Christmas night so full of my own destiny.

It must not be supposed, however, that there was an immediate rush to satisfy the ambition; that only grew gradually and was not born until long after my original experience. In those days I began to take a more lively interest in the stage. I studied much of its literature and I became intimately acquainted with the names and faces of the then prominent actors and actresses on the boards of London by means of their photographs in the shop windows. The story has often been told of how I began my career as an actress as an humble member of a great amateur dramatic club in London, to which organization, by the way, belonged Charles Klein and his brother Herman, at the time of which I write. Even then the thought that I might possibly adopt the stage as a career was far from my imaginings.

I can truthfully say that the final decision so far as I was concerned came after much earnest thought and consideration on my part, and after many deliberations with a friend whose own histrionic accomplishments were of no mean order, but whose lot in life had been already happily settled for her by an ideal marriage. She was good enough to see in me something that was necessary in the making of an actress, and she never lost opportunities to urge me to adopt the stage. To her, more than to any other, I owe the courage that finally determined me. Those were days of much anxiety, carefully concealed from such as were opposed to my desire or who might be possest of the power to gainsay it. My mind was consumed with dreadful forebodings. I realized that if I did take the fateful plunge my boats would be burned, because I felt that if I once left it I could never return to the comparatively calm scholastic life I was then leading.

It was a momentous time for me. That thought overshadowed every other consideration. What my family would think of it did not enter into my head at that time. The good friend to whom I have referred finally cut the Gordian knot by introducing me to an actor friend of her husband. I confess I had often done what is now done to me. I had written for advice and even engagements to prominent London managers.

With that inherent grace and courtesy that was so distinguishing a feature in him, the late Sir Henry Irving wrote me an autograph letter full of advice and instruction in case I became an actress, and the late Mr. John L. Toole laconically wrote me the advice that *Punch* gave to those about to marry—"Don't!"

The story of my professional life thereafter belongs to another epoch, much of which has already been recorded. The dreads and anxieties that have so often possest me since I became an actress were as nothing in comparison with my mental perturbation and trepidation at the time I took the plunge.

A Visit with Governor Hughes.—Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of *The National Magazine* (Boston), writes in the December number an interesting account of a short visit he made Governor Hughes. The celebrated algebra, which the Governor is said to have always about him, Mr. Chapple found conspicuous by its absence, but a big dictionary, close

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by the official desk, showed abundant signs of hard usage. The writer believes that Governor Hughes is primarily a lawyer. As he puts it:

Evidently Governor Hughes's conception of public duty is to accept the system and the laws of to-day as better than those of any other country or time, but still susceptible of improvement as direct and sure remedies are presented. Those who seek to overturn the existing system of our laws find no adherent in the Governor, who believes in enforcing the laws of to-day, and giving every legal proposition a thorough trial by enforcement before it is cast aside or uprooted.

It is difficult to conceive that the man who conducted that great insurance investigation in the City Hall, under the most trying circumstances, with all the severity of strict justice, and yet at the same time preserved his clear understanding and tolerance of human nature, can fail to bring out a report that will be fruitful in results. There is no tinge of cynicism or despotism in the conduct of Charles Hughes, and his optimism is of the highest character, reaching out for the largest and best results. His work in securing eighty-cent gas for the citizens of New York has proved his energies are devoted to obtaining specific results in all that he does. It seemed to me, as I looked at his desk, that I could see in every group of papers a mathematical computation of what could be ciphered out in the interests of the people, when they are in the hands of such men as Governor Hughes.

The Governor does not stop for a formal luncheon—just has a chop or two and a cup of tea—and this is quickly disposed of, and work resumed. In the offices of the private secretary and in the Governor's reception-room with its acre of red carpet, there hung on the walls pictures of Governor Clinton, President Van Buren, President Roosevelt, Secretary Seward, and other ex-governors, altho the portrait of Grover Cleveland was conspicuous by its absence. In this executive chamber, looking out from that massive pile erected at a cost of $20 000,000, down the hill, across the park and down the street, one sees the theater wherein many important events have taken place that have in due time made or unmade Presidents. Here Theodore Roosevelt served his apprenticeship; here Grover Cleveland, Horatio Seymour, Cornell, and others grappled with national campaigns.

When I conveyed to Governor Hughes the greeting of the readers of *The National*, and told him that I wanted to write about him in a letter to the "home folk," he said, laughing, "I wish I could do that. The most difficult thing I have to do is to find time to write to personal friends."

While we talked there was much shaking of doors, for newspaper men from all parts of the country had come to interview Governor Hughes.

I had heard it suggested that his firm stand against the two-cent fare bill might have the effect of arousing prejudice in Western States, but, later, as I traveled westward, I found an increasing expression of confidence in the man because of this one thing, which represented the courage of conviction even contra to public clamor.

The Governor is the son of a Baptist clergyman, a man who spent some years teaching, and he has a lucid way of explaining matters which shows his training in that particular line. He delights to take his summer vacation among the Swiss Alps; for he is an enthusiastic mountain-climber. One son in college, a daughter in her teens, another daughter of nine years, and the "prize baby" constitute the family of Governor Hughes. Devoted to his home, Mrs. Hughes is evidently not less devoted to her husband's work, and she has had the satisfaction of being with him when he was making some of his first political speeches. She has traveled with him and been his cheery companion when waiting for belated trains.

Governor Hughes at one time had charge of the Bible class which afterward passed into the care of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A graduate of Brown University, a man who seems to love the rough and tumble of legal work, with a strong grasp of large propositions and an ability to bring them down to concrete results—it is no wonder that every one who meets Governor Hughes comes to the inevitable conclusion that he is "the stuff of which Presidents are made."

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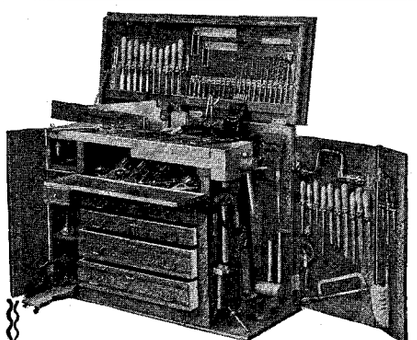

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How Dickens Celebrated Christmas.—Charles Dickens, the grandson of the noted English novelist, writes a number of welcome memories of his grandfather's Christmas celebrations for *The Ladies' Home Journal* (December). He tells of the novelist's wonderful enthusiasm for Christmas festivities and of his habit of filling Godshill, his country home, to overflowing with guests, at this time of the year. To quote:

He used to fill the house up so full that the guests often overflowed into a house in the village. The spirit of Christmas ruled supreme, tho even here his favorite recreation was a long walk accompanied by such of the party who could go the distance or last the pace he set. These long walks were a great feature of his life and tried the mettle of ambitious but inexperienced visitors considerably. There were walks in endless variety in that part of Kent: around the beautiful woods of Cobham, through Rochester, and over Blue Bell Hill with its magnificent view, or on the highroad between Rochester and Chatham, with its glimpses of the river covered with a procession of shipping. But what was more interesting to my grandfather than any view was the constant passing of tramps; he took in not only the minutest detail of the scenes through which he passed, but also every fluttering rag of every tramp he met. The result of this close observation is to be found scattered all through his works, from the tramp who appears in "Copperfield" when *David* was making his way to Dover along this very highroad, down to the memories of *Joe Gargery* and *Pip* in the Marshes.

Sometimes, my father used to tell me, my grandfather would be engrossed on these walks, and my father said that many a mile he had tramped with him, my grandfather striding along with his regular four-mile-an-hour swing; his eyes looking straight before him, his lips slightly working, as they generally did when he sat thinking and writing; almost unconscious of companionship, and keeping half a pace or so ahead. When he had worked out his thoughts he would drop back again into line and the conversation would be resumed as if there had been no appreciable break or interval at all. But the Christmas walks were not like that. They were eminently sociable walks, when his writings were evidently far from his mind.

In the evening the house was snug and cozy with the brightest and most genial of hosts to keep things going. Besides music and billiards there were impromptu charades and drawing-room games, in which he delighted and excelled, and with these amusements the time passed quickly and happily.

My grandfather was a great lover of games, and into them he threw himself as heartily and with as much energy and earnestness as into everything else: "Spanish Merchant," "How When, and Where," and "Yes and No." There was also a special memory game which was really hard work by reason of the extreme care it required. My father remembered him very well in an absurd charade playing a ridiculous sailor who was brought up before a magistrate and could not be restrained from dashing out of the dock and dancing a preposterous hornpipe on the floor of the court, and doing it all with as much humorous detail as if he had had days of rehearsal to work it up in, instead of only comparatively a few minutes. Visitors unaccustomed to the ways of the house—but most of the Christmas guests were accustomed to them, or very soon became accustomed—were not expected to join in these games unless they liked, any more than they were expected to join the walkers on a twelve-mile tramp; but if they did join in they were expected to do their best.

One year a more ambitious performance was given on New Year's Eve in the shape of a charade proposed at breakfast to be performed in the evening. Rehearsal went on all day, business was arranged, properties were collected, everybody in the house was fully occupied, when somebody remembered an important thing which had somehow been lost sight of. This was only the harmless but most necessary audience, without which even the most talented company would be useless. However, an audience was collected by hasty invitations around the neighborhood, and the charade was duly given, to the delight of all who came. The performance wound up

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with a suddenly-invented variety of country dance, which had to be finished just before midnight, as my grandfather was a great believer in welcoming the New Year in, and wanted to stand at the open door to hear the bells ring out, and then wish "A Happy New Year to us all! God bless us!" This having been done, supper was served, and finally there was a "Sir Roger de Coverley" dance.

One Christmas he inaugurated a grand program of sports that was carried out in the meadow at the back of the garden, open to members of the village cricket club and their usual opponents, with admission to any one who liked to come. My grandfather worked hard for two days before with his sons, taking out the courses, making flags, putting up tents and hurdles, and carrying out the many details of such an entertainment, with quite a boy's enthusiasm. It was found, too, on the morning of the sports that he had arranged for a basket to be prepared, containing every kind of appliance and medical comfort useful for treating quickly any accident that might occur. The day was a great success, for my grandfather knew the people and trusted them, and, as generally happens, the people showed themselves worthy of the trust. He described the success in a letter and himself recognized nothing wonderful in it.

"They did not," the letter ran, "between half-past ten, when we began, and sunset, displace a rope or a stake; and they left every barrier and flag as they found it. There was not a dispute and there was no drunkenness whatever. I made them a little speech from the lawn at the end of the games, saying that, please God, we would do it again next year. They cheered me lustily and dispersed. The road between this and Chatham was like a fair all day; and surely it is a fine thing to get such perfect behavior out of a reckless seaport town."

The Christmas Day dinner was naturally a bright and cheery festival. He kept up the liveliest conversation all the time, as may easily be imagined, and his sprightly remarks and comical stories made the occasion one always to be remembered with delight. "It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself," was a sentiment he exprest, and he showed his sincerity by following out this idea. He always liked to have his dinner-table look pretty, with a special place of honor for the plum pudding, which would not be in order without its special bit of holly, which must be well berried. His Christmas toast was short, to the point, and always the same: "Here's to us all! God bless us!" There can be no better memory of my grandfather than that which pictures him seated at his Christmas dinner, surrounded by his family and friends: the embodiment of the spirit of Christmas.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Saved Again.—"All alone in a trackless desert," wailed the heroine. "Not a tree, not a rock in sight. Here come the ferocious lions! Oh, what shall I do?"

"Dive troo de trap!" shouted a friendly stage hand. "Yure standin' right over it, leddy."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Wished to be Truthful.—"There are several seats up forward in the car, sir," said the conductor to the man who was hanging to a strap.

"No, thank you," replied the strap-hanger; "I'm about to write an article for the newspapers on the street-car indignities, and I want to say honestly that I've ridden downtown six successive days hanging onto a strap!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Couldn't Stand the Shock.—"I sent a poem to that magazine, and now I hear it has failed!"

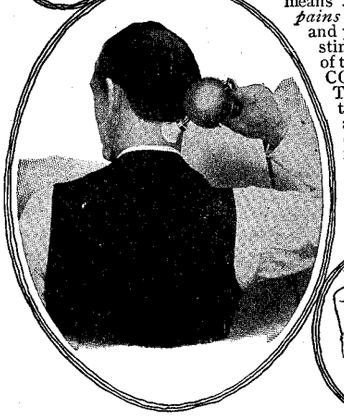
"Too bad. But maybe they won't sue you for damages!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

In Its Nature.—"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."—*Baltimore American.*

Let the little home doctor
bring you health, greater vitality and a clearer complexion

You all know the *benefits* derived from *massage*.
You ladies remember how *soft* and *delicate* your skin *looks* and *feels* after a *massage treatment* at the hair dresser's parlor.
You gentlemen who "take a massage" after shaving know how it *exhilarates you*.
After a Turkish Bath, will you ever forget that *new energy* and *force revived* within you from the rubbing.
And when any part of your body aches, you *rub* the aching part and *relief* comes.
This is all a *natural, every-day* way—hence—
It's *not* the face creams that give relief.
It's not the liniment—nor the steam room—that *rejuvenates* and *relieves*. It's the massage—the rubbing.
Why, you could pour water on a sore arm and if you *rubbed thoroughly* the *result* would be the *same* as if you used a liniment.
These are pretty strong statements—but they're *gospel* because they have been *proved*.
Do you know *why* the labels on Face Creams, Hair Tonics and liniments say, "*rub it in thoroughly!*"
We'll tell you.
It's because the rub or *massage* is what benefits you.
It's the massage or the *rub!—RUB!—RUB!*
In a nut shell boiled down to simple words—all this *rubbing* is just massage or vibratory stimulation of the blood circulation.
Physiology books tell you that the blood is *carried* to the *heart* through the *veins*, then *carried away* and *distributed* to the *different* organs by the *arteries*. This is *blood circulation*—the *vital spark* of your life.
When your blood circulation is *normal*—in *perfect, regular* condition—you are likely to be *healthy*.
When the circulation is *slow, irregular*, CONGESTED—it means *sickness, pains* and *ills*, and you need stimulation of the *blood*. CONGESTION is the *root* of almost every ailment and the *start* of most every dreaded *disease*.



If *congestion* of the *blood* was *impossible*, sickness and disease would be rare.
You must overcome this *CONGESTION* by sending the rich, red blood through your body *freely* and *quickly* by our method of vibratory massage, thus permitting the starved *tissues* to be fed *properly* and *regularly* by the blood as Nature intended.
Real blood stimulus—restoring the blood circulation to a *normal, healthy* condition—can be done *properly, safely* and *surely* by the Moon Massage Vibrator, "The Little Home Doctor."

MOON Massage Vibrator
"The little home doctor"

Everywhere learned physicians are prescribing vibratory *massage* for their patients on account of its great *benefits*.
In every *thoroughly* equipped hospital and sanitarium *Massage Vibrators* are in *daily* use because of the astounding *results*.
In choosing a *massage vibrator* for the *home* particular care should be exercised in selecting a vibrator that will really vibrate. The Moon Massage Vibrator will do this unfailingly at all times.
—And you can *control* the stroke *yourself* to *delicate, medium* or *strong* by simply turning a button. It is simple, handy and compact—weighs only 23 ounces and will not tire the arm. It is the *only* electric vibrator that has *all* the power and efficiency contained in the *heavy motor machines*, used in hospitals, sanitariums, massage establishments and hairdressing parlors, and which cost from $25 to $150.
The Moon Massage Vibrator can be attached to *electric light* bracket—just turn it on as you would a light. No need to fear shocks, as it is impossible for current to come in contact with your hand or body. Wherever electric light is *not* available, we furnish batteries which operate the Vibrator.
The Moon Massage Vibrator tones up *run-down systems*—makes the *weak vigorous* and *strong*—restores energy and elasticity to *worn-out* bodies—revives you after a wearisome day.
It *causes* aches and pains to vanish and gives to womankind a *clear* and *velvet-like skin* with a bloom of *health* and *beauty*.
The Moon Massage Vibrator *rubs* out unsightly blemishes—*removes* wrinkles and crowsfeet—*reduces* double chin and overstoutness—*rounds* out hollow spots and is used to prevent baldness and falling hair. The Moon Massage Vibrator gives wonderful results in treating the following ailments:

Headaches	**Rheumatism**	**Sprains**	**Melancholia**
Indigestion	**Kidney Troubles**	**Gout**	**Nervousness**
Constipation	**Lumbago**	**Dyspepsia**	**Catarrh**
		Stomach Troubles	

Two Weeks' Trial Costs You Nothing

As a guarantee of our claims we will let you try the *Moon Massage Vibrator* in your own *home two weeks* for *nothing*.
If it doesn't do *everything* we say—if it doesn't prove *absolutely* indispensable to your *health* and *your* toilet—if it isn't *really* "the little home doctor" send it right back, instead of paying for it. Don't be skeptical—*just write* us and say you want to try a *Moon Vibrator*. **Our Valuable Book on Vibration FREE.** It tells *you* just what you want to *know* and *explains* how to use the *Moon Massage Vibrator* in order to obtain the *desired* results. Sent Free to anyone—no stamps required—just write

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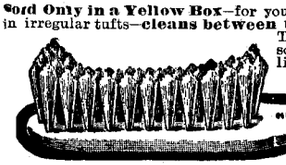

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You Couldn't Disconcert Him.—Two young ladies on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessels pass, through a telescope lent them by an "ancient mariner." On handing the glass back one of them remarked that it was a very good one.

"Yes, miss," said the old tar; "that 'ere telescope was given me by Lord Nelson."

"Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years."

"Well, I'm blowed," remarked the salty one, quite abashed: "'ow the time do fly!"—*Judge's Library.*

Still Had a Chance.—Virginians are telling with much amusement of a Jamestown exposition in which the Governor of one of the Southern States was an important actor. The Governor, so the story runs, was crossing from his State building to the executive offices of the exposition. He was about to pass through the gateway when he saw an old negro carrying a large box.

"You go through first, uncle," said the Governor. "You have the largest load."

"Yes, sah; ah has now," replied the aged darkey. "But hit's early in de day yit."—*Judge.*

Brevities and Oddities.—"I never forget a joke that I once hear," remarked Borem. "No," replied Gyer, "and you don't give any of your acquaintances a chance to."—*The Standard.*

A Good Recommendation.—Little Tommy Whacken was taken by his mother to choose a pair of knickerbockers, and his choice fell on a pair to which a card was attached, stating, "These can't be beaten."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Told the Truth.—"Send me some money to get me out of this trouble," wrote the Prodigal Son, "and I'll promise to begin all over again." "Yes," muttered the old man, crumpling up the letter in his horny fist. "That's just what I'm afraid you'd do. Didn't expect you to confess it, tho."—*Washington Herald.*

Ocular Illusion.—"What town is that a few miles to the north?" shouted the aeronaut, leaning over the edge of the basket.

"Oshkosh!" yelled the agriculturist over whose farm the balloon was passing.

"What?"

"Oshkosh!"

"What did he say?" asked the aeronaut's companion.

"He didn't say anything. He swore at me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

He Dodged.—"So Borroughs owes you money? Well, I think he'll pay you back some day, but you can t make him hurry."

"Don't you believe it. The mere sight of me walking along the street has made him hurry several times lately.'—*Philadelphia Press.*

Fly Finance.—HILARIOUS CITIZEN—"Come on in, fellers! I got nuthin' but dough. Dere wuz a run on a Harlem bank, an' I sold me place on de line for twenty bucks."

INCREDULOUS PERSON—"Gee, how long have *youse* had money in de bank?"

HILARIOUS CITIZEN.—"Who said I had money in de bank?"—*Puck.*

Eh, Mr. Bok?—There was not even standing-room in the six-o'clock crowded car, but one more passenger, a young woman, wedged her way along just inside the doorway. Each time the car took a sudden lurch forward she fell helplessly back, and three times she landed in the arms of a large, comfortable man on the back platform. The third time it happened, he said quietly, "Hadn't you better stay here?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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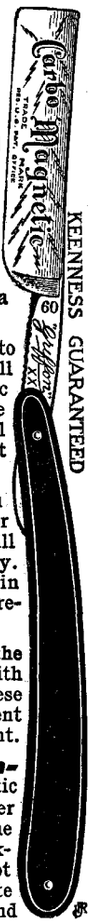

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There are a thousand pleasing gifts for a woman to one for a man. He wants something exclusively masculine and practical enough to be a daily reminder of the donor.

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You can buy this ***unconditionally guaranteed*** Carbo Magnetic razor from your dealer, and if you order in time he will have us etch on the blade any desired initials without extra charge. If your dealer does not keep the Carbo Magnetic razor write us at once, giving us his name, and we will see that you are supplied.

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How Extraordinary.—"Mrs. Popley was telling me about her baby to-day."

"Yes? I met Mrs. Newmater to-day and she was telling me about hers. She says it's just the sweetest and prettiest little thing in the world."

"How odd! So is Mrs. Popley's!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Comfort.—A letter has come from filius at college. Mater has read it with many a sigh.

MATER—"Fred feels so cheap because of his failure to pass."

PATER—"Hum!"

MATER—"What shall I write to comfort him?"

PATER (*with resignation*)—"Tell him he needn't. He isn't."—*Puck.*

Ever Distrustful.—"Why didn't you vote for my friend?" asked the politician. "He's the most popular man in the State."

"That's the reason," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I never yet see a man that made a business of bein' popular who had much of a liking for real hard work."—*Washington Herald.*

Tommy's Error.—MRS. DE SMYTHE—"Tommy, do you want some nice plum jam?"

TOMMY—"Yes, mother."

"I was going to give you some to put on your bread, but I've lost the key to the pantry."

"You don't need the key, mother. I can reach down through the window and open the door from the inside."

"That's what I wanted to know. Now just wait till your father comes home."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 22.—Three grams of radium are extracted at Vienna from 10,000 kilograms of pitchblende at one-third the cost of previous production.

November 23.—Secretary Taft arrives at Irkutsk, Russia.

The annihilation of Moorish rebels in the district of Melillo is reported from Madrid.

November 24.—It is announced in Stockholm that the next Nobel prize for chemistry will be awarded to Sir William Crookes, of London.

November 25.—Ten thousand Arabs are repulsed by the French army in Algeria, losing 1,200 killed, while the French lose only eight men.

The Portuguese Government establish a special tribunal, empowered summarily to try political offenders, whose offenses will now be classed with those of anarchists.

November 26.—The Douma decrees that the title "autocrat," borne by the Emperors of Russia for centuries, is no longer tenable.

More than two hundred lives are lost in storms on the Black Sea.

November 27.—Two thousand tribesmen invade Algerian territory and hordes of Arabs threaten Nemours.

November 28.—In reply to overtures from the American Ambassador the Japanese Foreign Office announce that every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of past immigration frauds.

Domestic.

November 22.—J. P. Morgan and George F. Balser, president of the First National Bank of New York, have a night conference on the financial situation with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Secretary Cortelyou announces that national banks taking out the new treasury certificates will be allowed to retain seventy-five per cent. of the purchase price as a government deposit.

November 23.—A letter from the President to members of the Cabinet, forbidding third-term activity by Federal office-holders, is made public.

November 25.—Secretary Cortelyou says that reports received by him from financial centers indicate that the banks throughout the country will soon resume currency payments.

November 28.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt visit the old home of President Madison, near Montpelier, Va.

"I don't believe you can do all you say, but, as you take the risk, I am going to give you an opportunity to 'show me.'"

I receive many first orders for my cigars with postscripts like the above.

These orders come from experienced smokers who know cigars, and know how impossible it is to get good cigars at $5.00 a hundred from retailers.

But, realizing that the terms of my offer places them under no obligations, they decided to give me and my cigars a fair trial.

And that is all I ask.

These men almost invariably have reordered and become my largest and most permanent customers, and they have also recommended my cigars to their friends.

Their second orders usually read this way: "Enclosed find $10 to pay for the hundred cigars you sent me on approval, and for another hundred to be sent me one week from date. You may enter me as a standing-order customer and ship me one hundred cigars every two weeks. You have made good. Your cigars are equal to those I have been paying 10c. to 15c. each for."

I have hundreds of letters in my file reading almost word for word like the above—many customers whose orders, from a doubtful beginning, have reached an aggregate of thousands of cigars, and to whom I am still shipping regularly at given intervals. Here is my plain-English, no-risk-to-you offer.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of the LITERARY DIGEST, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering, please inclose business card or give personal references, and state which you prefer—light, medium or dark cigars.

My Panatela cigar is hand made, of clear, clean, straight, long Havana filler with a genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the retailer's 10c. cigar.

I make other cigars than the Panatela. If you prefer some other size or shape, or cigars with Havana wrappers, permit me to mail you my catalogue, and explain more fully my methods of supplying smokers with genuine cigars at wholesale prices.

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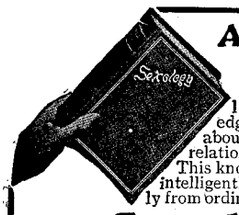

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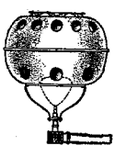

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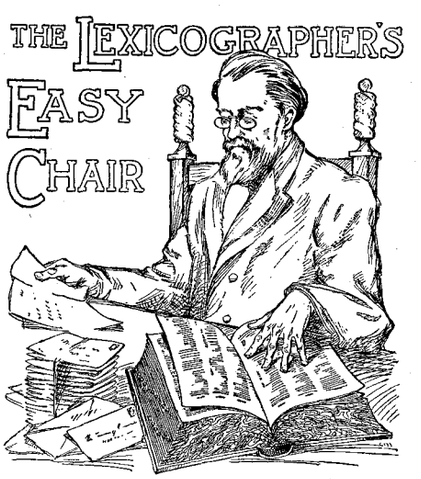

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. P.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Is there an English translation of Cæsar's 'Commentaries,' and where can it be bought?"

There is. It is one of Bohn's Classical Library. The Funk & Wagnalls Company can supply it.

"M. S.," New York City.—"Is the following sentence, quoted from a New York daily, correct? 'Mr. Lehmann, whose father was a friend of the poet's.'"

The sentence contains a double possessive, a form which occurs in elliptical phrases. Being elliptical, the sentence is equivalent to "Mr. Lehmann, whose father was one of the poet's friends," or "Mr. Lehmann's father was a friend of (the number of) the poet's (friends)" when it may be supposed that the person spoken of possesses more than one object of the kind referred to. In such cases this double form of the possessive is properly used.

"E. T.," Millville, N. J.—"(1) Do sun-spots have anything to do with earthquakes? (2) What is the greatest earthquake recorded? (3) What is an up-to-date book on earthquakes and volcanoes?"

(1) Magnetic storms and earthquakes occur more frequently when sun-spots are most numerous. This fact has been established by scientific observations, but the relations between the two are not yet fully understood. (2) Probably the greatest earthquake on record was that which occurred at Peking, China, November 30, 1731, in which 100,000 persons lost their lives. There occurred a great earthquake at Lisbon, November 1, 1755, when 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up. (3) There are many. Among the most recent are Judd on "Volcanoes" (1891); Russell, "The Volcanoes of North America" (1897); Heilprin, "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique" (1903); and C. Davison, "A Study of Recent Earthquakes" (1905).

"B. M.," Camp Verde, Tex.—"Is it proper to use either the past or past perfect with the word *ever* or *never*, as 'I never saw'; 'I never have seen'?"

No definite rule can be given for the placing of the adverb, and no other part of speech is so often misplaced. Adverbs that relate to adjectives or to other adverbs, with a few exceptions, immediately precede them; and those which belong to compound verbs are usually placed after the first auxiliary. The form "I never saw" is correct and emphatic; "I never have seen" should be "I have never seen." Addison in *The Spectator* wrote, "One of the prettiest . . . works ever I saw." The STANDARD DICTIONARY under *ever* (p. 634) illustrates a use of the word with "Have you ever seen the Capitol?"

"G. H. B." Kingsboro, P. E. I.—"In speaking is it proper to say 'be aware,' or would 'beware' be sufficient in any or every sentence?"

To "be aware" of a fact or of an event is in modern usage to have knowledge of it. An obsolete meaning of the word "aware" is "be on the watch," a sense that is exprest nowadays by "beware," which means "look out for; be guarded." The latter word is from Middle English *be war*, be wary, which is derived from Anglo-Saxon *brön*, be (√ *bhu*, exist), and *wær*, wary. As "be aware" and "beware" are no longer synonymous it would be incorrect to use one for the other.

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